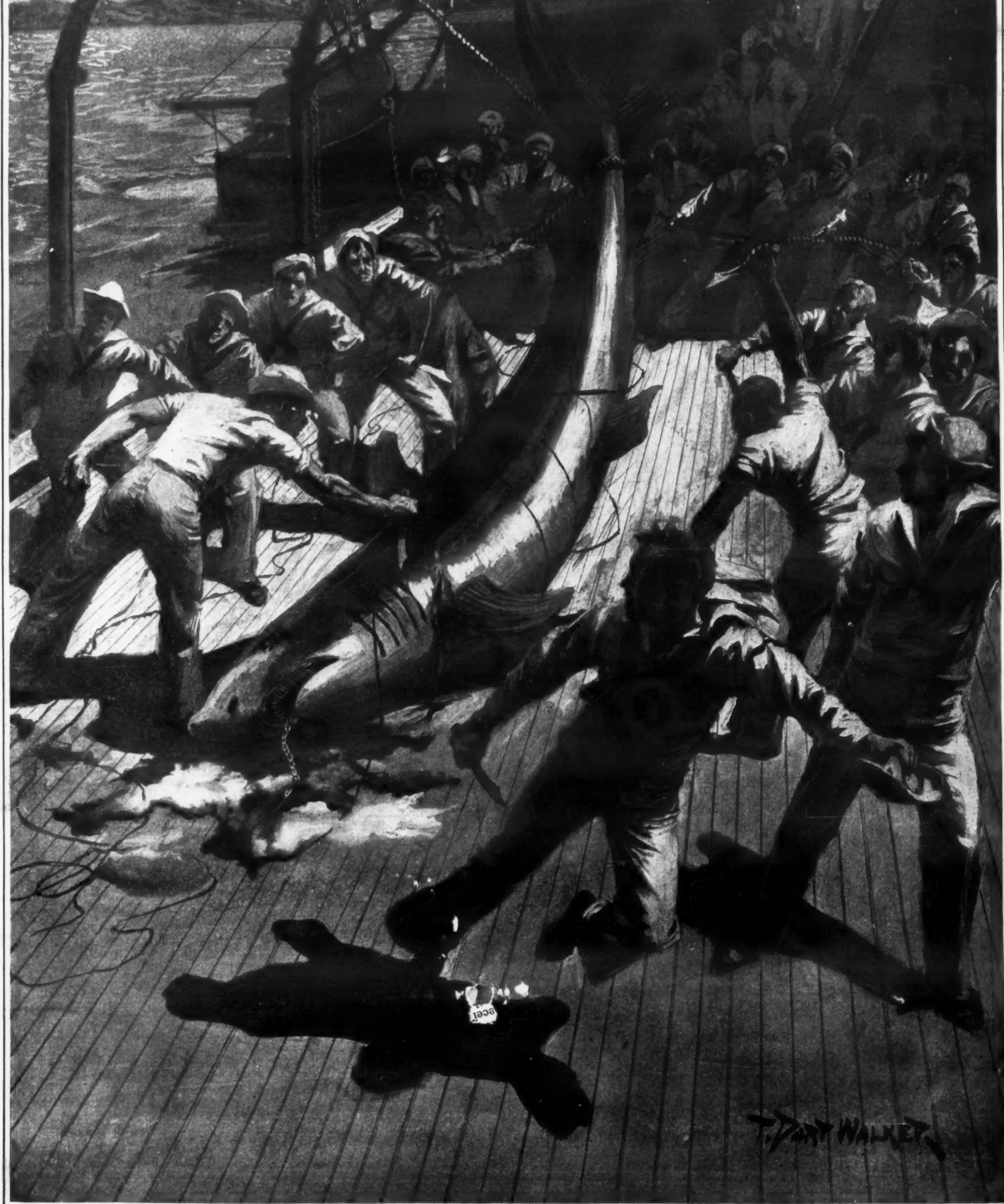


# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



SHARK-CATCHING AN EXCITING DIVERSION IN THE NAVY.  
HUGE FINNY MONSTER HAULED ABOARD A WAR-SHIP AND ATTACKED WITH KNIVES BY DARING SAILORS.  
*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
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Thursday, March 1, 1906

## Unexampled Phase of American Politics.

HON. JAMES HAY, a Democratic congressman from Virginia, finds fault with his party's drift to President Roosevelt, and talks out thus: "Why should the Democratic party be so eager to follow Roosevelt's lead, sacrificing themselves as a powerful fighting minority? Why should certain Southern Democratic leaders say they want Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate in 1908?" He adds, that if this "keeps on, the Democracy might as well go out of business as a party."

The New York Sun, referring to this outburst, which took place in the Democratic caucus of members of the House, pertinently remarks that the Democratic congressmen are afraid of Roosevelt, "of his conquest of the South, and general popularity, his alleged appropriation of Democratic principles." The New York Times, mentioning many reasons why the Democrats of the South should like Roosevelt, rejoices at this sentiment, and says "it is of the sort that makes for national unity and national force." "Champ Clark," according to the Boston Herald, "is another Democrat who rejoices that Roosevelt has come into the Democratic fold, and will support him accordingly. It is an easy way of flopping." Says the Republican Chicago Chronicle: "The eagerness of the Democratic managers to make a Democratic leader of President Roosevelt is merely a recognition of his phenomenal popularity."

This is an unparalleled situation. Thurlow Weed, immediately after the battle of Buena Vista, in 1847, began claiming Zachary Taylor for the Whigs for 1848, so as to head off the Democrats, who, he feared, would appropriate him if opportunity was allowed them, and thus he put Taylor on the road to the Whig nomination, which he received. Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's first Postmaster-General, who went back to the Democracy soon after leaving the Cabinet in 1864, made overtures early in 1868 to Grant, asking him if he would accept the Democratic candidacy in the convention to be held a few months later, if tendered to him. Blair spoke for several Democratic leaders in offering the office. Grant refused to consider any such offer. Four years later the Democrats indorsed Horace Greeley, an old-time Republican, whom the Republican seceders had just nominated.

But Roosevelt's case differs from all these in the very important particular that his political enemies are trying to appropriate him while he is President. When all elements of the people claimed Washington party lines had not yet been laid down. When every member of the electoral college, in 1820, except one, voted for Monroe, one big party had just dissolved and the other was on the point of making a new alignment in the face of the new conditions. In the present instance, however, there are two regularly organized parties in existence, and they are fighting each other on many questions. Nothing like this adulation of President Roosevelt by the enemies of the party which elected him ever appeared before in American politics.

## Election Reform at Albany.

IF THE Legislature at Albany does not, at its present session, lend its aid to the cause of election reform and enact some measure which shall further safeguard the purity of the ballot in New York State it will not be from any lack of knowledge as to the abuses existing under the present system, nor from any lack of bills introduced for its consideration having this end in view. These bills have the great advantage in their favor, too, of having been introduced at the instance of the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, a body which has ex-Mayor Seth Low, of New York, as its chairman, and a membership made up of some of the most eminent jurists and men of

affairs in the State. The measures presented by this association may, therefore, be reasonably presumed at the outset to be carefully drawn and to cover all the needed points. At the first hearing on the bills before the assembly judiciary committee, Mr. Low gave the assurance that his association, which is a permanent one, would see that, if enacted into laws, they would not become dead letters upon the statute-books; an assurance which, coming from such a source, is a matter of vital importance and should carry great weight. If some of the present laws relating to elections had not been allowed to become dead some of the worst abuses now complained of would never have existed.

Of the bills now before the Legislature, one prohibits corporations from contributing to campaign funds; another provides that a summary investigation may be commenced by any voter of a district wherein it is alleged that corrupt practices have prevailed, such investigation to reach only local officers, not State or national. Under such a proceeding, if it is disclosed that a candidate, or an interested party, has used money improperly at an election, the candidate in whose interests the money has been expended will not only forfeit his office, if elected, but be subject to other heavy penalties besides. This is in conformity with the English law on this subject, which has been highly effective in that country.

As Judge D. Cady Herrick justly declared in his address before the assembly committee in favor of these bills, no one can honestly oppose them except the man "who is a corruptionist at heart" and "who believes in the use of money to control elections." To the argument that one of the bills was too drastic, Judge Herrick made the following succinct and admirable reply: "Too drastic! Why, it can injure no one who ought not to be injured. It affects no one unfavorably except those who violate the law. It punishes no one by fine or imprisonment. A public officer is but a public servant, and his place should be purchased neither by him nor for him. And a law which simply prevents either cannot be too drastic for honest men." This is clear and unanswerable logic, and it needs no comment.

We can see no good reason why the Legislature should delay action on these bills beyond the present session, nor can it do so without incurring the suspicion of being influenced by interests adverse to a pure and honest ballot. Public sentiment on this subject is strong and unmistakable in its demand. The Legislature will do wisely to heed the call.

## The Red Man Coming to the Front.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has appointed a Pottawatomie Indian named Paul Knapp to a cadetship at West Point. He is nineteen years of age, well educated, has a good record as a football player, and is expected to give credit to his race at the country's big military school. Of course the race prejudice which has impeded negroes at that institution does not operate against Indians. Cadet Knapp will not run against any social barrier.

The Indian is coming to the front in these days. On March 4, 1906, the tribal organization of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles is to be dissolved, and those Indians, numbering about 90,000, will diffuse themselves among the mass of the citizenship of the country. Their community, the Indian Territory, will form part of the coming State of Oklahoma, and the red man will take up a little of the white man's burden, and assist in making and obeying the laws of his State and country.

There are 270,000 Indians in the country. Of the 170,000 who are outside of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory and outside of the State of New York, 30,000 are attending school. Civilized clothes are worn wholly by 120,000 of these 170,000 Indians, and are worn partly by 30,000 more; four-fifths of these reside in dwelling-houses of civilized style; 70,000 talk English enough for ordinary purposes, and most of these can read it; and 40,000 are members of churches. Practically all the members of the Five Tribes talk English, all wear civilized clothes, all have good schools, and all live in dwelling-houses. The same is true of the few thousand Indians in New York.

Since 1877, when the government began its work of educating and preparing them for citizenship, the Indians have made far more progress than the whites ever did in any equal time. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles have been governing themselves for two-thirds of a century. They will do the same thing on a larger field and under somewhat different conditions in the coming State of Oklahoma. Citizenship is near at hand for all the Indians, and with the tuition which they are receiving and under the incentives which are offered to them, they will probably make as good use of it as the average white men have done.

## The South's Rapid Growth.

IN VERY large measure these days fortune's favors are going to the South. Though the North's cotton mills consumed seven times as many bales in 1880 as the South's, the latter went to the front in 1905; and as they have the advantage of nearness to the source of supply and the almost equally important advantages of cheap land and cheap labor, they are likely not only to keep ahead hereafter, but to increase their lead. The consumption of 221,000 bales by the South's mills in 1880 went up to 2,163,000 in 1905. The capital invested in cotton mills in that region increased from \$21,000,000 in the earlier year to \$225,-

000,000 in the later one. In that quarter of a century the South's annual pig-iron and coal output was each multiplied by ten, and its lumber product was multiplied by seven.

The South is making tremendous strides in manufacturing. The capital of \$257,000,000 invested in mills and factories in 1880 had increased to \$1,500,000,000 in 1905. The value of its products of manufactures grew from \$457,000,000 in the former year to \$1,750,000,000 in the latter. The value of its exports of all sorts, which was \$261,000,000 in 1880, was \$555,000,000 in 1905. But, of course, most of its products are consumed in the United States, and do not count in these figures. Its railway mileage in the quarter of a century has jumped from 20,000 to 60,000 miles, its farm products from \$660,000,000 to \$1,750,000,000, and the assessed value of its property from \$3,000,000,000 to \$6,500,000,000.

We glean these figures from our friend Edmonds, of the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, who knows even more about the South's resources, capabilities, and activities than did De Bow, the statistician and philosopher of half a century ago. No Southern newspaper feels prouder of that locality's progress and prosperity than does LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

## The Plain Truth.

IT IS JUST as well to be reminded now and then that, outrageously bad and degenerate as we Americans are, according to our own confession (in the newspapers), we have not a monopoly of such precious vices as graft, greed and corruption, either in public or in private life. Here, for instance, is a little story which we find in the columns of that eminently conservative journal, the *London Spectator*, quite equal in scandalous suggestiveness to anything disclosed in the army-supply business during our Spanish-American War. The facts come out in a circular issued by a firm of London wine merchants, in which they offer for sale several thousand cases of the finest bottled port, shipped to South Africa by the English government at the time of the Boer War for the use of invalids, but warehoused at the cape and now returned to England for sale. The London firm purchased this wine, it says, at an "absurdly low price," and is able, therefore, to offer it for sale on similar terms. It is the statement in the *Spectator* that the government lost by this transaction over \$50,000. If such a case of official turpitude had been brought to light in connection with our army commissariat, one can feebly imagine the howl that would have been raised over it, and the head-lines it would have provoked in our sensational press.

IF THE United States Senate fails to pass the pure-food bill at this session, but shelves it or obstructs its passage in some way, as it has done for many sessions past, it will only serve to deepen the popular distrust of that body and go far to confirm the belief that it is under the control of special interests, and wholly out of touch with the people. The Heyburn bill now before Congress differs in some particulars from other measures of the kind previously introduced, having been so framed as to avoid, if possible, any just criticism. It makes the manufacture of and interstate traffic in deleterious, adulterated, and misbranded foods, liquors, and drugs punishable by fine and imprisonment. It puts the burden on the manufacturer; it relieves the dealer of responsibility, unless he "knowingly" receives such prohibited goods, in which case a guarantee of purity from the manufacturer will be evidence of good faith; it makes separate provisions for foods, drugs, and liquors; it defines what shall be legally regarded as adulterations, as deleterious substances, and as misbranding. The bill embodies, in effect, the suggestions on the subject made by President Roosevelt in his last message. The merits of the bill are too obvious to call for further argument. If the Senate defeats it again it must bear the full responsibility for its action before the people.

THE ARGUMENTS put forward by those seeking the repeal of the mortgage-tax law in this State prove too much for their case. Real-estate interests are presenting statistics to show that interest rates during the latter half of 1905 averaged somewhat more than half of one per cent. higher than in the corresponding half of 1904. But this only goes to prove that the new law is shifting the burden of taxation where it ought to be shifted, on the shoulders of those who are most able to bear it, and not on that of widows and orphans, as was formerly the case. Senator Lewis is wholly right in his contention that the forces which are urging a repeal of the law are chiefly the wealthy tax-dodgers and the capitalists who profited by the former unjust and inequitable system. "They have successfully," he says, "evaded the payment of their fair share of supporting the government for years, and they are relying upon their ability to create a false public sentiment to enable them to continue such evasion for years to come." We believe this to be a true estimate of the situation, and the best possible reason why the law should be upheld and given a fair trial, which it has not had. It has not crippled building operations, raised rents, nor brought about any of the other calamities predicted at the time of its passage, nor will it do so. It will result, in the end, in forcing all the tax-dodgers "up to the captain's office," where they would have been years ago had they been as just and honorable as most of them claim to be.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE HIGH standard which the President has set for our consular service has been clearly indicated in his recent appointment of Mr. Amos P. Wilder as American consul-general at Hong-Kong.



AMOS P. WILDER,  
The brilliant journalist and orator,  
who has been made consul-general  
at Hong-Kong.—Curtiss.

Mr. Wilder, by his ability and force of character, has within the past few years become one of the widely-known men of the great West. As editor-in-chief of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, at Madison, Wis., he has won the laurels of his profession, while as an orator, heard often in national campaigns, on the lecture platform, and at banquets of importance, he has made his mark in many parts of the country. Mr. Wilder has had a career of uniform and deserved success and advance. A native of Maine, he is a graduate and Ph.D. of Yale University. For two years after graduation he pursued the calling of the teacher, but ever since that he has been an active newspaper worker. He was connected for several years with the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal*; afterward he edited the *New Haven (Conn.) Palladium*; later he joined the editorial staff of the *New York Mail and Express*, and in 1894 he began his effective labors on the *State Journal*. As a writer, Mr. Wilder is able and trenchant, and as a public speaker, he is magnetic and pleasing. Among his most highly appreciated addresses were five lectures on the government of cities, delivered before large audiences at the parent Chautauqua Assembly in New York State. Besides his gifts as a writer and speaker, Mr. Wilder possesses excellent executive capacity. He will undoubtedly prove a wide-awake and efficient promoter of American interests within the sphere allotted to him in the Orient.

DIPLOMAS and medals from great industrial expositions may not mean much nowadays when conferred upon manufacturers of plows or automobiles; but when they are given "in recognition of notable contributions to the current literature of the exposition" they must be looked upon as an unusual distinction. This is the honor that has come to Truman A. DeWeese from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is doubtful if any exposition ever before granted a medal and diploma for "notable contributions to exposition literature."



TRUMAN A. DE WEESE,  
Author of the famous "John and Jane" letters.

Nearly everybody remembers Mr. DeWeese's "John and Jane Letters" from the St. Louis exposition in 1904. They were printed every day in over 300 daily newspapers. Mr. DeWeese is a man of original ideas. In an address before the Illinois State Teachers' Association, a few years ago, he startled the school-ma'ams by telling them that "the boy who scientifically raises a well-bred pig is contributing more to civilization and the welfare of the race than the college lad who doesn't know how to do anything but write a poem." He was for ten years editorial writer on the *Chicago Times-Herald* and *Record-Herald*, and is now director of publicity for the Shredded Wheat Company at Niagara Falls, one of the largest food manufacturing concerns in the world. He is a vigorous and lucid writer upon subjects pertaining to practical publicity, and a frequent contributor to current magazines, his articles covering a wide range of subjects. Mr. DeWeese wrote an article on the "development of the horseless carriage" for the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* as far back as 1895. One of his latest contributions was on "The Harnessing of Niagara Falls," which appeared in the *Review of Reviews* last September. Mr. DeWeese lives at Buffalo, and, being a man of domestic tastes, his home life is ideal.

IF MARSHALL FIELD, the grandson of the world's richest merchant, lives to the age when he will come into the full possession of his millions, he undoubtedly will be the richest man on earth. At any rate, he is now in possession of the title of the world's richest boy. The entailing of estates is un-American and has been condemned by the sociologists, but it has its good points. When the astute "prince of trade" made his will he turned out a document that is the

wonder of the country. Mr. Field provided generously for relatives and charity and then left the bulk of his estate to his two favorite grandchildren, in order to perpetuate his name. The huge sum of \$90,000,000 is to remain intact for forty years, and the



MARSHALL FIELD III,  
The richest boy in the world, chief heir of his grandfather's fortune.  
Koehe.

greater part of the income must be re-invested. Money at six per cent. will double itself every fourteen years, so it is expected that Marshall Field at the age of fifty will have full control of \$200,000,000, while his brother, Henry, if he lives, will own \$150,000,000. These two boys are good, wholesome, and well-mannered. They do not realize their importance in the financial world and are modestly established in a cottage in Lakewood, under the charge of careful guardians and tutors. Marshall, the elder, is a bright but delicate youth of twelve, and his health will be most carefully looked after. He is small for his age and slight, but has no hereditary weakness.

UNCLE SAM has discovered a real hero and rewarded him. It took the old fellow a year, but this caution makes the reward all the more valuable. An act of Congress was approved on February 23d, 1905, which provided for the bestowal of a bronze medal on such persons as risked their lives to save others in the railway service. The first hero to get this medal is George Poell, of Grand Island, Neb. Mr. Poell was a locomotive fireman on the St. Joe and Grand Island road, and on a run with a heavy freight train a little boy, Paul Ussary, was discovered on the track. The lad, two and a half years old, did not realize his danger, and heeded not the whistle. Mr. Poell made his way to the pilot and reached out for the youngster. In saving him the fireman slipped from the pilot and was dragged for 125 feet, his left foot being torn off and his arms broken. The boy had been dropped in the grass and was uninjured. The cut shows the rescued boy and the hero.



GEORGE POELL,  
The first railroad man to receive a government medal for heroism.  
Chambers.

IT FALLS to the lot of few eminent financiers to be catalogued among the princes of industry, or the kings of special interests.

The recent announcement that Mr. C. W. Morse, of New York, had secured control of the Clyde Steamship Company followed his acquisition of a series of steamship lines running from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Portland to various ports in Canada, the West Indies, and Southern centres. Mr. Morse also controls the day and night lines on the Hudson River. All of these are profitable systems, and their ownership has given Mr. Morse the new title of "The Shipping King of the country." Not many years ago he organized the American Ice Company by a consolidation of competing interests in all the leading cities of the North, and was then known as "The Ice King." On his retirement from this company he secured control of several leading banks of New York City, and is still a dominant factor in these, and has long been known as one of "the banking kings of New York." His latest title, therefore, is the third which has been conferred upon this still youthful Napoleon of finance. His operations are always watched by the older men of Wall Street with deep interest. It is generally believed that Mr. Morse is now, or is destined to be, one of the wealthiest men in America. He is of a retiring disposition, leads a quiet life, and attributes his success in all his ventures to the fact that he seeks to look ahead a little farther than do his shrewdest competitors. His good fortune has come to him, not by luck, but by this valuable gift of prevision, accompanied always by an abundance of pluck.



C. W. MORSE,  
A leading New York capitalist and  
the triple king of financial  
operations.

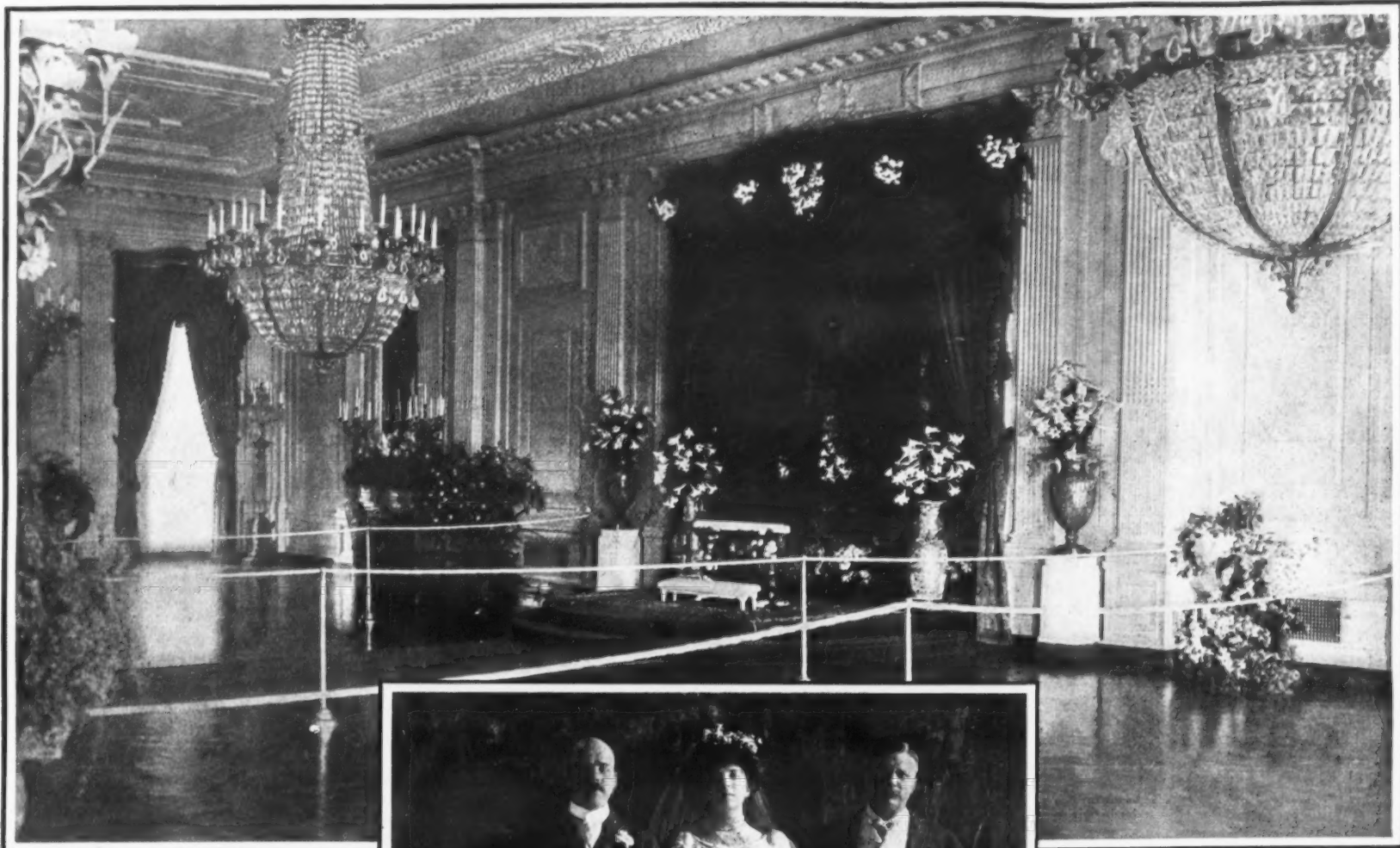
THE KEEN competition among banks often results in the adoption of novel methods for the increase of their business. Woman as a depositor has in recent years become an appreciable quantity. Her custom is not only welcome, but sought after. This fact has induced some banking institutions to open a special department for her exclusive use, but the Corn Belt Bank of Kansas City has gone even further and placed a woman in charge. Mrs. Frances Keller Bristol, who holds this position, is a gentle, refined lady, with a delicate face crowned by a mass of wavy hair just turning silver, and she seems more fitted for a drawing-room than a business office. Mrs. Bristol's duties are to make banking easy for women, to solicit accounts from them, to give information and assistance to the novice, to expedite matters for the more experienced, and to see that they are not kept waiting at the window. All this she does with such rare tact that the poor girl who comes with her small savings is made to feel that she is as welcome as the large depositor who arrives in her carriage. Mrs. Bristol was assistant secretary of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of Kansas City for some time and directed the Woman's Auxiliary of that organization. She also has some literary talent, and as State historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution she contributes to their official organ published at Washington.



MRS. FRANCES K. BRISTOL,  
First woman to manage a department  
in a national bank.

IT WOULD be difficult to improve upon the personnel of the American delegation to the second peace conference at The Hague, to be held in the near future. With Joseph H. Choate, Horace Porter, and Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark., as our representatives at that gathering, America will be in no danger of falling to the rear as respects dignity, ability, and influence. Judge Rose is not so well known at home or abroad as ex-Ambassador Choate or General Porter, but he has been president of the American Bar Association and is widely and favorably known in his own profession as authority on European jurisprudence. He is a Kentuckian by birth, but has lived in Arkansas since 1854. He has always declined political office, but has served for many years as a member of the Democratic national committee. He has been an active member of the Lake Mohonk conferences on international arbitration.





FAMOUS EAST ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE DECORATED AND READY FOR THE CEREMONY.



THE HANDSOME BRIDE STANDING ON THE DAIS BETWEEN HER HUSBAND AND HER FATHER.—Copyrighted by Edward S. Curtis, 1906.



THE BRIDE JUST AFTER THE WEDDING, SHOWING HER VEIL AND TRAIN.  
Copyrighted by Edward S. Curtis, 1906.



MRS. LONGWORTH IN HER WEDDING GOWN.  
Copyrighted by Edward S. Curtis, 1906.



MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH JUST AFTER THEY WERE WEDDED.  
Copyrighted by Edward S. Curtis, 1906.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER IN THE WHITE HOUSE.  
MRS. LONGWORTH ARRAYED IN HER WEDDING GARMENTS AND PICTURED WITH HER HUSBAND AND HER FATHER.





MOST INTERESTING MOMENT OF THE WHITE-HOUSE WEDDING  
BISHOP SATTERLEE, BEFORE THE GUESTS ASSEMBLED IN THE EAST ROOM, PRONOUNCING THE HAPPY COUPLE  
MAN AND WIFE.—*Drawn by H. G. Dart.*





# The Curious Street Life in Korean Cities

By ELEANOR FRANKLIN



A SPIRIT OF gloom reigns over all Korea. Gloom sits upon the rugged hills that bound horizons everywhere. Gloom broods in the yellow-clay valleys and along the pebbly bottoms of dry river beds. There is gloom in the cold gleam of the far-away sun. There is gloom in the acres of ancient gray thatch and tiles of the monotonous city roofs. There is gloom in the eyes of the people themselves as they walk slowly along gloomy streets or sit silent and motionless through eventless hours beneath the shadow of gloomy, ragged pine-trees, or under garden walls eloquent of the gloom they were built to inclose. Everywhere there is smilelessness, except at wonderful intervals when the sun empurples the distant peaks and floods the valleys with a golden glow. Then the sombreness of the city streets is edged with a light that might almost deceive one into believing that Korea is a happy land. But it is usually gone so soon that it only serves to emphasize the gloom. By this the reader might be led into the mistaken idea that the streets are narrow and deep, between tall houses; that they are overhung with trees or otherwise screened from light. But they are none of these things. Great, spreading expanses of wasted space, lying flat between rows of singled-storied mud-and-straw huts, for the most part, they look as if they had grown into streets by simple chance and without ever having had a human thought bestowed upon them. Irregular spaces, between rows upon rows of houses, they are only the passing places for the multitude, and, being common property, they are commonly neglected.

The passing multitude is probably thought by some to add a touch of brightness to the otherwise unhappy scene, but to me there could be nothing more depressing than the dull white of the nation's costume, unrelieved, as it is, by anything but dirt. It is the ugliest costume in the world. When the nation is not in mourning there is relief in the little black, bee-hive hats on almost every male head in the kingdom; but since a period of mourning lasts so long, it doesn't often happen that the stiff, white buckram hats are laid aside. But the white hats are not the worst of it. There is a flabby flop-flop of wide, white cotton trousers, and there is an ample white cotton coat blowing disconsolately in the wind. I fail to see how the costume of Korea brightens its general aspect any, but there are people who have written that it is particularly cheerful.

The streets of Korea are used for every conceivable and inconceivable thing. Down the middle of them, or on either side, the city's sewage reeks along a sluggish course, carrying with it, as I have said before, every possible thing but its own horrible odor. The houses on the main streets, or what might, for want of a more descriptive name, be called the business streets, are all built with one side open, as houses are built in Japan. There is little or nothing displayed for sale in any shops, and there is seldom anything to detain a loiterer along the way. The Korean woman knows absolutely nothing about the joys and sorrows of shopping. She lives her life in virtuous seclusion, or at least in seclusion, and the tradesmen must needs go to her and thrust their goods respectfully through a small opening in the door of her apartments. What she doesn't want she thrusts out again, and then haggles with him over the price of what she has selected, with the thin, but not transparent, partition between them. So there is little need for attractive shop windows. Since the women make all the men's clothes, they, of course, buy the materials for them also, and I have really never seen anything purchased in a shop. But still they are built with the uselessly open side, and one can buy if one is so inclined, as foreigners so often are. The houses that are not of this description are not to be seen at all, being hidden behind expressionless stone walls capped with tiles and pierced with the tiniest possible gateways.

It doesn't sound particularly attractive, does it? Nothing in the picture to lure one out on a sight-seeing expedition, and yet the streets of the cities, and of Seoul especially, are always full of people. Everybody seems to be going somewhere, too, but goodness knows where. Where is there to go? In Japan there are parks, picnic places, music-halls, theatres, wrestling matches, temple bazaars, attractive streets full of most fascinating things, thousands of gay, pretty girls lolling around on little clonking wooden shoes, thousands of happy children playing in the streets. There are temples and palaces, beautiful gardens and quaint tea-houses. It isn't hard to understand that the hurrying multitudes in Tokio are going somewhere; that each man and woman has an object. But in Seoul? There are no parks, no music-halls, no theatres, no temple bazaars, no temples, no attractive curio shops, no attractive curios to keep in shops, no gay, pretty girls, no clonking wooden shoes, no beautiful palaces, no gardens, no anything to attract a pleasure-seeking crowd, and that is why one wonders at the throng, "Whither goest thou?" They shog-shog along in soft straw shoes that make all too little noise, and one welcomes even the sound of a rickety ricksha. The people walk in any part of the streets because they have no other vehicle than this to fear, and only a few

of these have been imported from China and Japan. The only other thing in the form of a vehicle that I saw in all Korea was a little dog-cart belonging to a foreign employé of the electric company, and when it passed peaceably and rather carefully through the by no means smooth thoroughfares the people would scatter on either side like frightened chickens, then gaze after it as long as it was in sight. I longed for an automobile.

Some enterprising Americans have put an electric street railway in Seoul and given to several streets an amusing modern appearance, but the Koreans have learned that the big cars run on fixed tracks, so they are no longer afraid of them. A member of the railway company told me, however, that they had to kill several Koreans before they arrived at this gratifying result. The people thought at first that the cars were run by some new and terrible kind of demon, and they performed all manner of didos to rid themselves of him; but they innocently got hold of live wires a number of times and learned that the demon was powerful and could kill as no other demon but the demon of lightning could, so now they let him alone. Moreover, they ride in the cars he runs; but I don't doubt that many even yet mentally cross themselves, if I may be permitted to so express it, when they venture within the radius of his awful power. The only other kind of conveyance to be seen upon the streets is the Korean palanquin, different from any other kind of palanquin in the Orient. Like other palanquins, it is carried upon the shoulders of men, and, like other palanquins, it is small; but in this respect it out-palanquins all other palanquins, and for the life of me I cannot understand how a full-grown human being can comfortably bestow himself within its curtained depths. I tried one only once. I crawled in and sat down on my feet, Oriental fashion, but even then my knees rubbed uncomfortably against the front of it. I took my hat off, but I still had to bend my neck to keep from bumping the top of my head, and that put my shoulders tight up against the back of it. And since the motion of two trotting coolies is much like the motion of a stiff old trotting-horse, the result to my anatomy can better be imagined than described. But the palanquin is a very aristocratic conveyance, and one can endure much for the sake of appearances. All of the high officials ride in palanquins, with curtains drawn just close enough to half reveal their august excellencies erect in stately consciousness of their own dignity. They always go attended by a retinue of servants, who run through the streets as if they were hurrying their lordly master to some important business of state, and they give the only touch of aliveness to the entire picture. Somebody has said that they do this for effect, knowing how well a populace loves to think of the hard work and trouble it gives its governors.

Then one mustn't forget the ponies and the bullocks. I think it was Mr. Gale, who writes so entertainingly about Korea, who said that for every Korean coolie there was born a coolie pony. But every coolie doesn't own one. He should, though, just to complete himself, for never did two beings so belong one to the other. The pony is shaggy, unkempt, sleepy, indifferent, mild-eyed, foolish-looking, or vicious, snappy, balky, lazy, and red-eyed, as the case may be, and whatever he is, he always ambles along with an air of pained surprise, and is happy only with one of his own kind on two legs. He is little larger than a Shetland pony, and is made to carry most absurdly heavy loads, which very often hide all of him except his shaggy little head and his switching little bushy tail. The Korean pony with his overload is one of the commonest sights on Korean streets, and only second to him is the lumbering, dull-eyed bullock being led along at the end of a rope attached at a ring in his nose. The bullock, like the pony, is a pack animal, and is usually overloaded, so one's sympathy for animals is rather put to a strain during a visit to the little peninsula, unless one has become used to cruelty in the island empire across the straits.

But all the city streets do not belong alone to the classes who frequent them only when necessity demands or for simple idle loitering. There are the masses whose lives are lived in the streets, and it is they who supply much of the attractive Orientalism to the foreigner looking for local color. In Korea only low-class women are to be seen on the streets, and they inhabit them quite as freely as the men, although many of them make a pretense of being what they are not by doing it under cover of their hideous white and green cloaks drawn close about their ugly little faces. I have often wondered if a Korean coolie or farmer ever goes inside a real shop, or if they are forbidden by unwritten law to do so. They seem to sell everything to each other at little booths along the sides of unfrequented by-ways. Or they spread out their wares upon the naked earth and sit all day among them without moving or seeming to know that a world is moving about them. I suppose they must sell things, but I don't know for sure. The Korean of the lower class wears a rice-straw sandal very much like the kind so common in Japan, and frequently one comes upon a street sale of these in an open space, where they are spread out all over the ground in such a way that pedestrians have to thread their way carefully to keep from stepping upon them. Their owner may be found

squatting somewhere in the vicinity, sleepily smoking a long pipe and apparently indifferent to any possible customer. When night falls he gathers them all up, and the next morning will probably find him in some other part of the city, still beautifully serene over his fine-cut tobacco.

Then there are the hat-makers. They bestow themselves in all sorts of odd corners, and among flies and fleas and dirt indescribable they turn out most beautiful black and white buckram hats, that are bought for a few sen by the men to whom a good hat is the highest mark of respectability. I suppose the hats of the gentry, like their immaculate white clothes, are made to order behind closed doors in the female apartments. But I don't know. A Korean hat is a Korean hat, and they are as alike as peas in a pod. But shoes and hats are not the only things for sale upon the by-ways. One comes sometimes, but not frequently, upon a really lively scene, where scores of men and women are squatting over all manner of things, from hot rice cakes to weird musical instruments, and among them the crowd congregates with its *sen* and *rin* to buy and chatter—to chatter mostly, it would seem, for the noise they make is a fair imitation of Bedlam let loose. At a street fair of this sort I once bought a dozen beautiful solid-brass bowls such as Koreans use for boiled rice, and which could not help but immediately appeal to any foreigner as superb finger bowls. They cost me the modest sum of eight yen—four dollars—and then the fact that I was a foreigner made the price quadruple itself on the spot. A Korean could have had them for two yen and welcome.

There are almost no works of artistic value in Korea. One looks in vain for some sort of souvenir that would appeal to Western taste. In Japan one has to stay indoors in order to keep money enough for necessities, but in Korea spending money foolishly is a matter fraught with much difficulty. There is only one thing that is coveted by the foreign visitor, and that is the marvelous brass-bound and inlaid cedar chest used by Koreans for stowing things away. These are really beautiful, but the smallest of them are two and three feet deep by as many long, so they are difficult to carry away. I suppose it will not be long, however, before some Japanese firm in Japanese Seoul will have any number of alleged old ones for sale at attractively reasonable prices, and will undertake to deliver them to any part of the civilized or uncivilized globe. The "wonderful little people" are so clever at imitation and so quick to recognize fictitious values.

One might travel along these unattractive highways and by-ways for hours together and still find many things unseen before, but there could be little joy in it, for over everything there is smilelessness, and very early the sun, purpling the surrounding hills, sinks out of sight and leaves deep night behind; night so deep, indeed, that hardly a sound breaks the stillness save the shog-shog of sandaled feet turned homeward with characteristic indifference. Time was, a few short years ago, when Korean cities belonged to the women after nightfall. At the ringing of the curfew every male creature, arrived at marriageable age, had to hie him indoors and give his womenkind a chance for unmolested exercise, and any man caught trespassing this law was punished in a manner so ignominious that few ever ran the risk. The blind and very aged were exempt, however, and it is said that the number of blind men in Korea in those days was perfectly astonishing. Any man who for urgent reasons had to venture out, or any man who cared to risk the consequences, would assume the careful gait of the blind, tapping the ground in front of him with a stick as he walked, and if he were clever he had a fair chance of getting through undetected. But all that is changed now. Thanks to Japan, Korea is free. There is no curfew, and men and women alike may go anywhere they please at any time. Only the law of custom keeps things as they were in many quarters, but the law of change as administered by the Japanese will doubtless have a telling effect, and the Korea we have known will, like Japan of old, soon have ceased to be.

## An Investment.

THE Mogollon Gold and Copper Company's offering of six per cent. first mortgage bonds is being rapidly absorbed by the public, and this is not surprising when careful consideration is given the magnificent properties they have and the very fair offer they make. Mr. Curran, in his literature, continually invites comparison with all competitive propositions, feeling confident that when all points are considered the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company will get the subscription of the investigator.

The principal points in considering the investment are: the history of the property; size of same; capitalization; liabilities; the amount already expended; if any improvements, what they consist of. This information can be gotten from the literature of the different companies asking for public recognition, and a careful study of them should certainly place Mr. Curran's proposition in the lead.

The prospectus of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company will be sent to any one upon addressing Thomas J. Curran, president, 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.





STREET BOOTHS IN SEOUL WELL PATRONIZED BY "SHOPPERS."



TYPICAL KOREAN RESTAURANT AT THE CAPITAL.



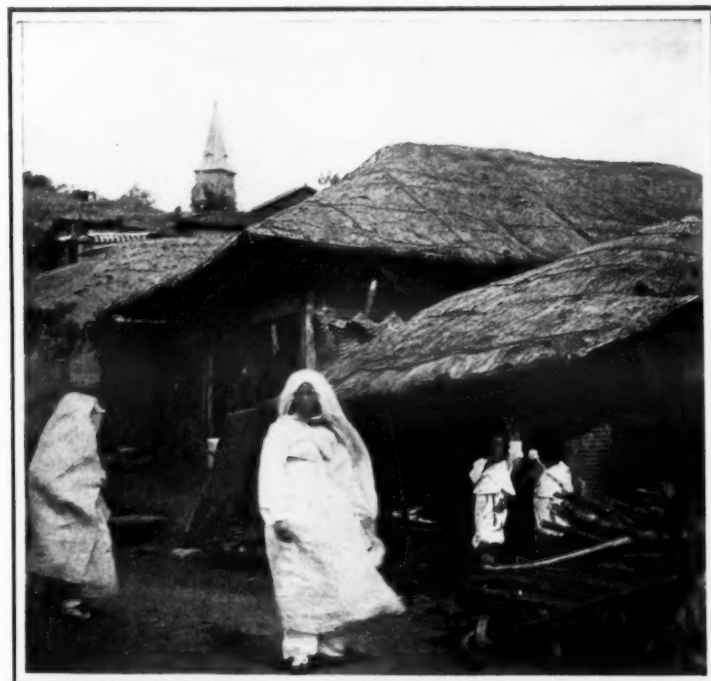
INDUSTRIOUS HAT-MAKER AT WORK ON A SEOUL STREET.



COOLIE STREET FAIR IN SEOUL, AN EVENT IN KOREAN LOWER LIFE.



EASILY SATISFIED KOREANS FIND A COMFORTABLE PLACE FOR A BITE AND A SUP.



WOMEN GOING ABOUT THE STREETS OF SEOUL VEILED AND UNVEILED



RICE-STRAW SANDALS FOR SALE SCATTERED IN THE WAY OF PEDESTRIANS.

PECULIAR AND NOVEL SIGHTS IN THE STREETS OF SEOUL.  
TYPICAL PICTURES OF THE CURIOUS AND PICTURESQUE OPEN-AIR LIFE OF THE KOREAN CAPITAL.  
*Photographs by Eleanor Franklin. See opposite page.*





MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, THE FAMOUS WOMAN-SUFFRAGE LEADER, NOW EIGHTY-NINE YEARS OLD.



MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER, WELL-KNOWN AS MISS ANTHONY'S BIOGRAPHER.



MISS MARY GARRETT, BALTIMORE'S RICHEST WOMAN, WHO ENTERTAINED THE DELEGATES



REV. ANTOINETTE B. BLACKWELL, FIRST ORDAINED WOMAN PREACHER IN THE UNITED STATES.



MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, RECORDING SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, A FINE ORATOR AND ORGANIZER.



PROMINENT MINISTER OPENING THE CONVENTION WITH PRAYER—A TYPICAL SCENE AT THE MORNING SESSIONS.



REV. ANNA H. SHAW, THE PRESIDING OFFICER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION AND A BRILLIANT ORATOR.

### CHAMPIONS OF THE CLAIM OF WOMEN TO THE BALLOT.

PROMINENT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT WHO WERE IMPORTANT FIGURES AT THE RECENT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS IN BALTIMORE.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

#### Fortunate People.

PROBABLY the most fortunate people in the country to-day are those who own copper stocks. I will tell you why. The demand for and consumption of copper are increasing daily. The metal is indispensable, practically, where electricity is employed; and the uses of electricity are becoming constantly more useful. Besides, copper is employed in a thousand other ways. The supply of the brown metal is growing enormously, but it does not keep up with the demand, consequently the price of copper steadily rises.

In the year 1895 the United States produced nearly 386,000,000 pounds of this metal. Its value was \$38,000,000—not quite ten cents a pound. Every year since then the output of our copper mines has been greater than the year before. In 1904, American mines produced 812,000,000 pounds, and the value was \$105,600,000, or about thirteen cents a pound. The increase in consumption being greater than the increase in production, the price advanced steadily.

But the last year has seen the most rapid rise in the market value of copper metal, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the great mines in enlarging their facilities and increasing their output. While copper metal brought in the market about fourteen cents a pound a year ago, it is now worth about eighteen cents. Think what this means to a mine that is producing every year, let us say, 50,000,000 pounds—there are several in the world that are doing this. It means an increase in profits to stockholders of a clean two million dollars annually. Every advance of one cent a pound in the price of copper adds half a million dollars to the yearly income of the owners of such a mine.

It is no wonder that the stocks of copper companies have risen. Persons who invested in such companies as the Copper Queen, the Calumet and Hecla, the United Verde, the Greene Consolidated, and others, when these mines were in their infancy, are now receiving every year as much or more than their original investment. There are thousands of men and women who, a few years ago, put one hundred or one thousand dollars into some one of these or other great copper mines, and who are now receiving their reward in annually increasing dividends.

In some of these mines \$500 invested at the right moment bought an asset now worth \$100,000. If you are going to make a fortune on a small investment in mining, you must obviously invest at the be-

ginning of an enterprise. If you wait until the mine is under operation, producing abundantly, and paying dividends, you will get the stock simply for what it is worth as an interest payer. Under these circumstances, your \$100 might yield you six dollars a year; your \$1,000, sixty dollars a year. If you had bought the Copper Queen stock a few years ago, before the mine became one of the rich ones of the world, and paid \$1,000 for it, you would receive in dividends annually now just \$1,000. There are many who did invest then. They have been made wealthy by that single investment. The Greene Consolidated Copper Company, of Mexico, has made comfortable fortunes for those who expended insignificant sums for its stock only eight years ago. It has made millionaires of men who invested larger amounts.

The same great copper lode that makes the Copper Queen and the Greene mines so rich is the basis of the Anaconda-Sonora mine. Mexico is only second to the United States now in the production of copper. Eventually the republic south of us will probably have passed the United States in the output of this metal. This is indicated by the development of the mines already located in Mexico. The Anaconda-Sonora has been opened and thoroughly explored, and competent engineers report the unquestioned presence of large veins of rich copper ore, and they predict that the property will become one of the biggest copper producers on the North American continent. You should be interested in knowing more about the Anaconda-Sonora. Write to Mr. W. S. Barbee, 822 National Life Building, Chicago. To the man who wishes to establish a fortune, he can give important details about this new property which he and his associates control. Don't wait until it is too late. Write and get the facts at once.

J. M.

#### An Absurd Labor Law Declared Void.

IT SEEMS strange that it is necessary to go to the courts to demonstrate that a man has a right to hire some one to work for him. It would be quite as strange for a man to have to go to court to prove his right to take work when he can get it. Yet some of the labor laws enacted in our different States have attempted to enforce just such absurd, undemocratic, and un-American requirements as these. It was a law of this kind which was recently declared to be un-

constitutional by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. The point came up in a case where an employer was arrested on the charge of coercing a man seeking employment by exacting from him an agreement that if work were given he would not become a member of any labor organization, it being held that this was a violation of a certain section of the penal code. The court decided that this law was inconsistent with the right of free contract, and therefore unconstitutional. In his opinion on the case, Justice Laughlin said:

If it be competent for the Legislature to declare it a crime for an employer to exact, as a condition of giving employment, which he is under no obligation to give, that the employee shall not belong to a labor union, then it must be equally competent for the Legislature to make it a crime for the employer to refuse to give work to one applying therefor who is unwilling to make such an agreement.

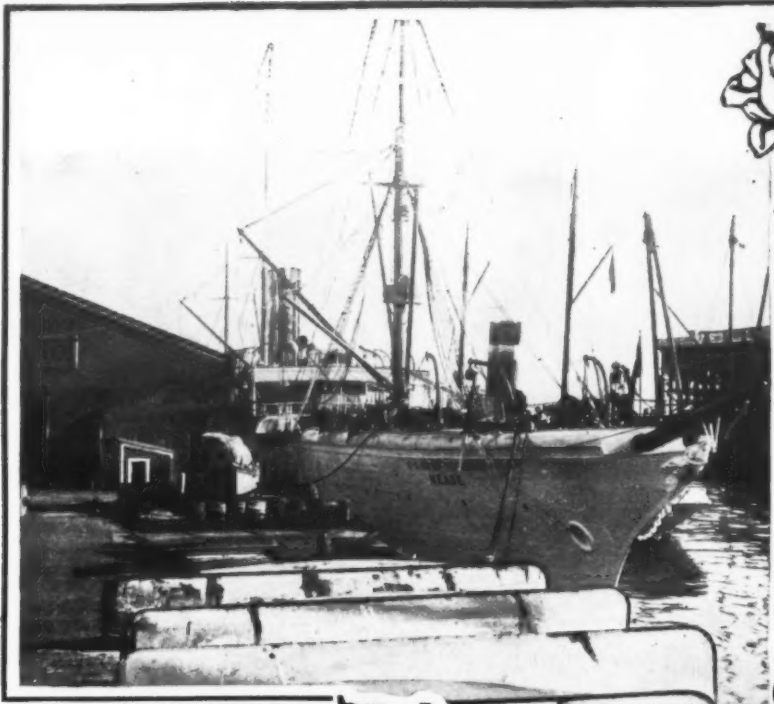
After further discussion of the status of labor unions before the law, the acknowledged lawfulness of strikes when they are "lawfully conducted," and the competency of union men to refuse to work with non-union men and to strike in case their demands are not acceded to, Judge Laughlin continued: "It does not follow, however, that it is competent for the Legislature to force individuals against their will to become members of labor organizations as a condition of obtaining employment; or to compel employers under penalty of fine and imprisonment to employ union men only." This seems to us like common sense as well as good law. And if the labor unions know their own interests they will acknowledge these principles and act accordingly.

#### For Baby Rashes,

ITCHINGS AND CHAFINGS, CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and scalp. Infantile and birth humors, milk-crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, itchings, chafings, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, are speedily, permanently, and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

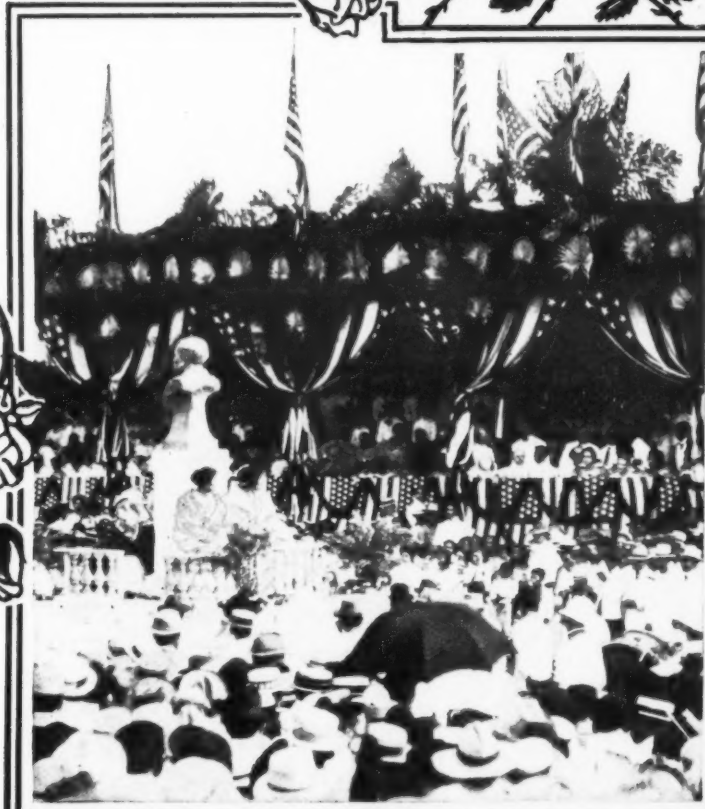




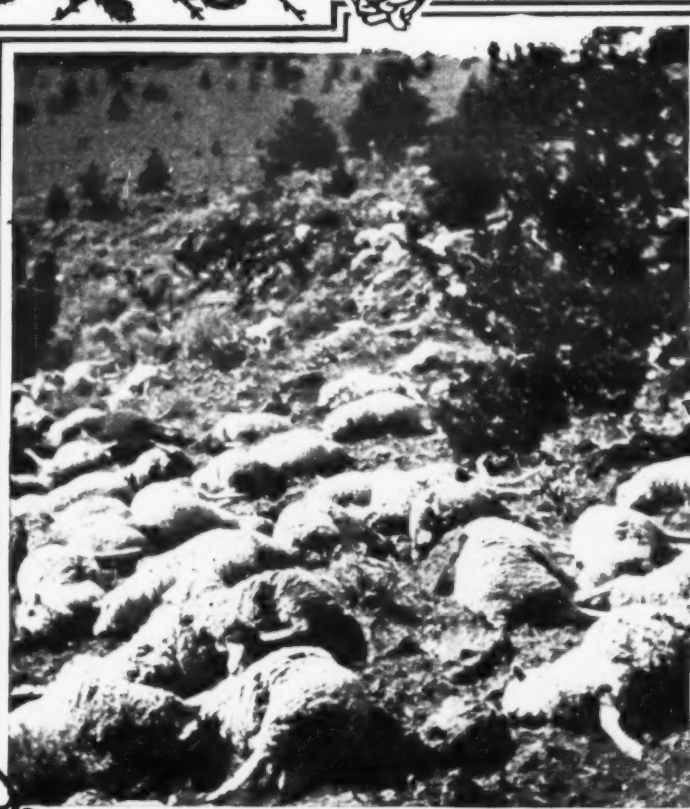
TRANSPORT "MEADE" AT SAN FRANCISCO, BEFORE SHE WAS BURNED.  
*Kiedalsch, California.*



ATTACK ON A FOREIGNER BY CHINESE IN SHANGHAI DURING THE LATE RIOT.—*Chas. F. Fonday, China.*



(PRIZE-WINNER, \$10.) MANILA EN FETE ON DECEMBER 30TH IN HONOR OF DR. JOSE RIZAL'S BIRTHDAY.—*Squires Burghorn, Philippines.*



FLOCK OF SHEEP SLAUGHTERED BY CATTLEMEN IN THE WEST WHO WANTED THE RANGES FOR THEIR HERDS.—*A. H. McInnes, California.*



THE ICE-CLAD RUINS OF THE EMERGENCY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
*Pelree & Jones, Pennsylvania.*



MOVING A ROW OF HOUSES ACROSS THE STREET AND TURNING IT AROUND.  
*C. S. Kingman, New York.*

### NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—THE PHILIPPINES WIN.

INTERESTING PHASES OF CURRENT HISTORY ALL OVER THE WORLD CAUGHT BY EAGER AND DISCERNING PHOTOGRAPHERS.



## STRENUOUS PHYSICAL LABOR AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

THE HAZING trials at the naval academy have attracted the attention of the American people more than would have been the case if the proceedings had been conducted in any other educational institution. The reason for this is obvious. The midshipmen come from every section of the United States, and are in most instances not only the personal appointments, but also the personal friends, of their congressmen. In addition to this, in each case the offense was committed by one who was in the future to become a naval officer—a synonym for dignity and propriety in conduct, and one whose academic training was the very antithesis of the methods and practices adopted by the hazers.

Wide circulation has been given to the testimony, and the attempt in some quarters of attaching undue significance to it has created in the public mind an erroneous impression as to the usefulness of the institution and the thoroughness of the course of study not only mapped out for the midshipman, but actually, studiously, and rigorously pursued. These trials might indicate laxity of discipline and an indifference to the education of the young men on the part of the officers in charge, but those acquainted with the daily life of the "middie" at Annapolis know this to be untrue, and unjust to the superintendent and his able corps of assistants.

The recent explosions on battle-ships have perhaps been the cause of special attention being paid to engineering and naval construction, and in this department the future admiral goes through a course of hard physical labor in order that he may thoroughly understand the minutest details of the construction of an engine and its operations. This course of study is carried on in a large building erected for that purpose at the cost of \$450,000, with an equipment of more than \$100,000 worth of machinery and tools. Commander John K. Barton, who has long been a recognized authority upon this subject, is in charge of the department, and under his personal direction the midshipmen spend several hours each day in the various workshops. The drawing-room on the second floor of the building has a floor space of 19,583 square feet,

and accommodates a class of three hundred and twenty-five. Here may be found models on a reduced scale of various parts of engines used in the United States Navy. A large electrical printing-machine has been installed, which enables the midshipman to do his blue printing irrespective of weather conditions. These rooms are always accessible to the student for any increased mechanical drawing.

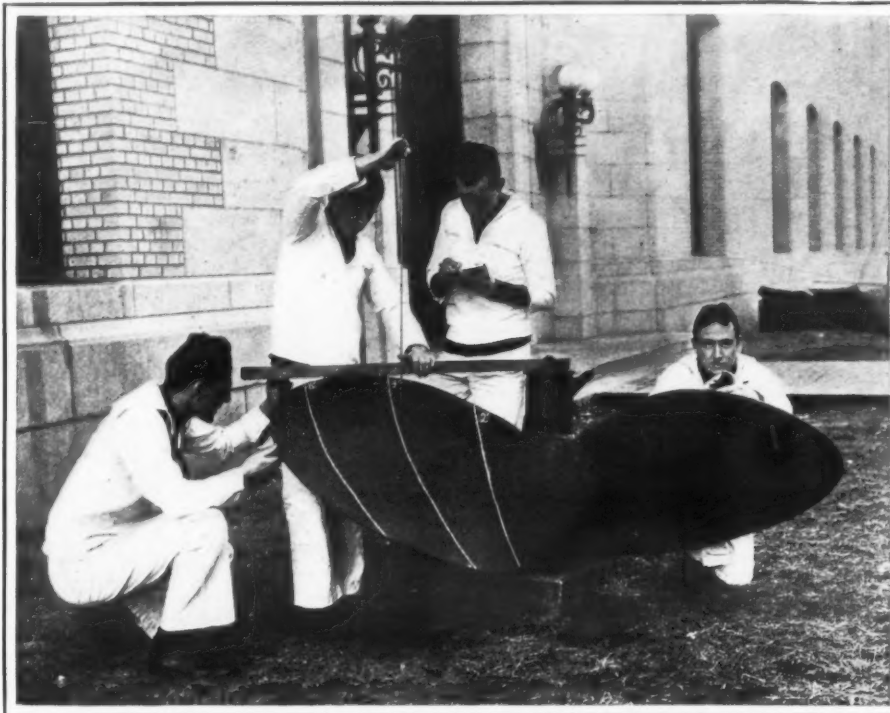
In the wood-working shop, a room on the lower

with a variety of machines and motors made by standard manufacturers, thus affording the midshipmen the privilege of learning to handle the various mechanical devices so necessary on shipboard. A vise-bench, fitted with seventy-two vises, lines one length and end of the room, where pneumatic tools are used. A pneumatic driller is also in operation, and at a table in the centre of the room laying off iron work is taught. An experimental laboratory and large model-room connect with the machine-shop.

The annex, a one-story building, contains a foundry where the wooden patterns are moulded in sand and afterward finished up in iron. A coppersmith shop is attached, and instructions are given in copper-smithing usually necessary on board a naval vessel. Lessons in boiler construction and repair are also provided. A complete blacksmith-shop, with an area of fifty by sixty-five feet, with a down-draft forge equipment of twenty-eight forges and an outfit of exhausters, blowers, anvils, and forge tools, is maintained for practical instruction in welding, etc. The whole structure is thoroughly equipped electrically, and telephones are installed in all the shops and class-rooms. Measurements and the handling of screw propellers are learned by the use of models in front of the building.

During the cruises taken by the midshipmen each summer this mechanical knowledge and training is brought into practical use, and the varied experiences along this line, which result from the many vicissitudes of a sea voyage, develop their skill and ability, and put to the test what they have learned of engineering at school. It is by such means, deemed by competent authority the best ever adopted, that the

national government is equipping its future naval officers, and especially establishing a corps of engineers who in scientific knowledge and in thorough practical training and skill will have no equal in the world, and who will devote their talents to their country's welfare in the devising of ways and means for adequate coast defenses and for advanced naval construction, placing the nation where she should be—in the front rank as a sea Power.



FIRST-CLASS MEN MEASURING A SCREW PROPELLER WITH A VIEW TO ITS DUPLICATION.

floor, one hundred and eight by fifty feet, the midshipman saws and turns out his patterns. The equipment here consists of wood-working lathes, a power-driven band-saw, together with a number of hand-power tools and benches. About seventy-five young men may work here at one time, and some of them turn out excellent patterns of the different parts of an engine. A machine-shop, 266½ feet long by 50 feet wide, is also on the ground floor. This is provided

## DOWN WITH RACE-TRACK GAMBLING IN NEW YORK

By La Salle A. Maynard

IT IS INCONCEIVABLE that if the good citizens of the Empire State, the lovers of law and order, the members of the churches, the Young Men's Christian Associations, and other agencies of religion and reform, fully realized the situation existing in the State to-day with respect to race-track gambling they would permit it to continue through another year. That it has existed at all has been a standing disgrace to the State; to permit it to exist any longer will be nothing less than a crime. What is this situation? The essential facts can be given in a few lines. In 1894 the people of New York State, aroused to action by the iniquities perpetrated under the infamous "Ives Pool Bill" and the Saxton pool law, legalizing gambling upon race-tracks and at county fairs, adopted by a majority of over ninety thousand an amendment to the State constitution which reads as follows:

"Section 10. Nor shall any lottery, or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section."

Surely nothing could be plainer or more explicit than the wording of this prohibitory clause in the organic law of the State. It aims directly, as may be noted, at pool-selling and book-making, the forms of gambling carried on at race-tracks, and lays an imperative mandate upon the Legislature to see that the requisite laws are enacted to make this constitutional prohibition effective. Had this mandate been obeyed in spirit and letter, race-track gambling resorts would have been as effectually wiped out in New York as they were about the same time in New Jersey, and as they have been very recently in Missouri and Indiana. But the racing trust of America, which has its headquarters in New York City, and a present capitalization in its racing associations in New York State alone of nearly four and a half millions of dollars, saw at once that its financial interests would be imperiled if the Legislature did its full duty, and therefore it proceeded to "get busy" with the law-makers at Albany, with results which were immediate and which have been only too evident ever since. The racing trust actually offered little or no opposition to the adoption of the amendment. It was wise in its generation; it knew the New York Legislature and knew that it could carry out its ends and circumvent the will of the people in an easier and cheaper way than by trying to defeat the amendment in the constitutional campaign. And it reasoned correctly, as the

event proved. The jockey clubs had their own representatives at Albany, and these, aided by some shrewd lawyers, concocted and put through the Legislature of 1895 three measures known as the Percy-Gray bills, from the names of the two men who introduced them in the upper and lower houses. Space will not permit an analysis of these three bills; they were masterpieces of their kind, seemingly as full of righteous intent as any Sinaitic statute, and so cunningly framed as to keep within the letter of the constitutional amendment. But their combined and intended effect was to nullify not only the constitutional amendment, but all existing laws against gambling, so far as they applied to race-courses. By the insertion of a cleverly-worded phrase here and there the statutes framed by the Percy-Gray schemers practically exempted the racing inclosures from all the laws, processes, and penalties applicable to gambling elsewhere within the State. They make pool-selling, for example, a felony outside the fence which incloses a race-track, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, while the same practice carried on within the fence, by a process of legerdemain explainable only by astute legislators of the Percy-Gray sort, becomes a misdemeanor of a mild type, with a penalty enforceable by civil process only. In brief, the law, as framed for the benefit of the racing associations, is such that it can only be enforced by one gambler against another gambler in a civil court by civil suit. Of course this turned the law, so far as it applies to race-track gambling, into a perfect farce, and it was so intended. As an eminent judge has said, referring to the Percy-Gray law, "it is evident the Legislature never intended to have this law enforced."

But the race-track combine was by no means satisfied with the exemptions in its favor provided under the Percy-Gray laws. To safeguard its interests still further, it provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of a State racing commission, with power to issue or to refuse licenses to racing associations, to see that the laws are enforced (?), and so on. Nor is this all. Another "anchor cast to windward" by the jockey combine was a provision of the law under which five per cent. of the gross receipts of the racing associations is paid into the State treasury every year, to be divided up among the farmers' institutes and agricultural societies. This "sop" had the intended effect of securing votes from rural legislators for the Percy-Gray bill and a subsequent effect in insuring the support for the same law as it stands, among the rural

patrons of the agricultural societies. In an effort to amend the law the influence of this five-per-cent. commission will doubtless be one of the hardest things to overcome. The amount turned into the State agricultural societies by it a year ago was over \$190,000, a large sum from a rural point of view, and sufficient to ease many a conscience and blind many an eye to the evils of the business from which the money came.

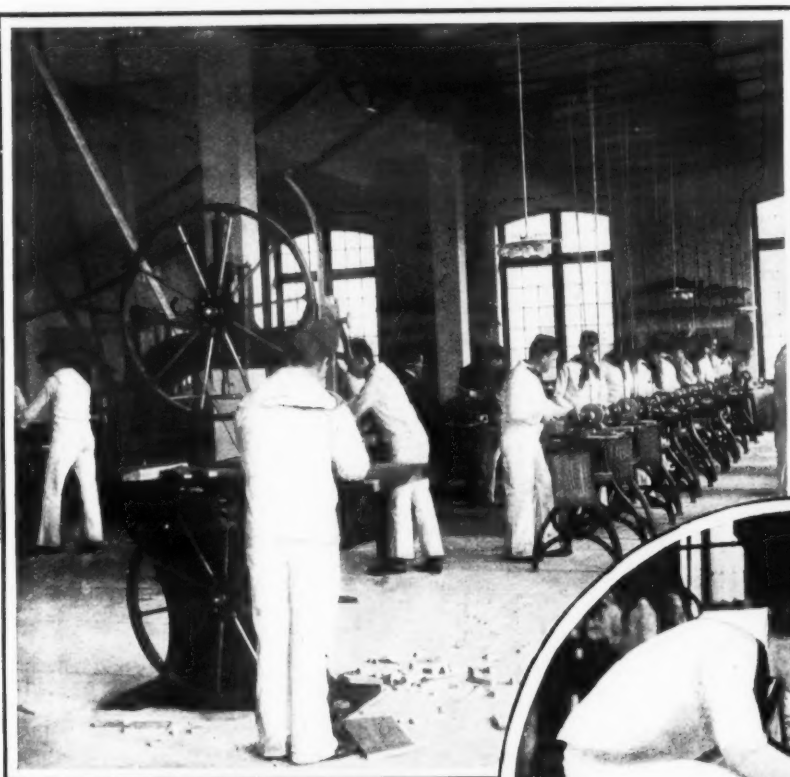
This, then, is the situation which confronts the people of the Empire State: a constitutional prohibition against gambling in all its forms and specifically against pool-selling and book-making; and over against this the Percy-Gray law, passed by a pliant Legislature at the bidding of the racing associations for the express purpose of nullifying the constitution and the common statutes against gambling so far as race-courses are concerned. By its State racing commission and its five-per-cent. commission to the agricultural societies, the commonwealth is also made a direct partner in the racing business, with all that it means and all that it implies. Is it necessary here to dwell upon the real character of this partnership business, and its results in public morals? The dark and shameful story is familiar to all. The records of the courts, jails, and prisons bear full witness to our disgrace.

What shall be done about it? The answer is brief and simple. Let a bill be passed by the Legislature striking out of chapter 570 of the laws of 1895 the words: "This penalty is exclusive of all other penalties prescribed by law for the acts in this section specified," and the words, "except when another penalty is provided by law," in section 351. This is all that is required to make the penal code as it stands applicable to gambling on the race-tracks, as elsewhere. This will dissolve the iniquitous partnership between the State and the gambling interests, and make an end of one of the most nefarious schemes that were ever concocted in the name of a free and enlightened people. To secure this amendment at the earliest possible moment no effort should be spared on the part of the churches and every other agency of good in the State. Here is an opportunity for a united and militant church to make good its claims to the support of earnest and practical men. Let the combined religious forces of the State voice themselves in this matter in tones that will be heard and heeded at Albany. What has been done elsewhere can be done here. We have much fighting of sin in the abstract. In this Percy-Gray law is a monstrous iniquity in the concrete at which to strike. Now strike, and strike hard.





WELL-EQUIPPED \$550,000 BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.



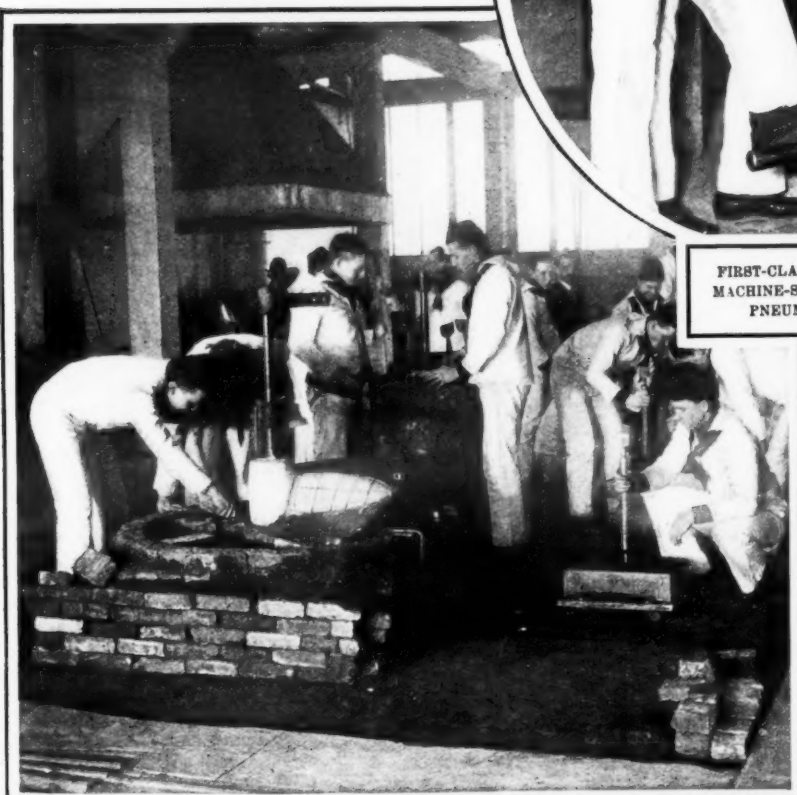
THIRD-CLASS MEN AT WORK IN THE LARGE PATTERN-SHOP.



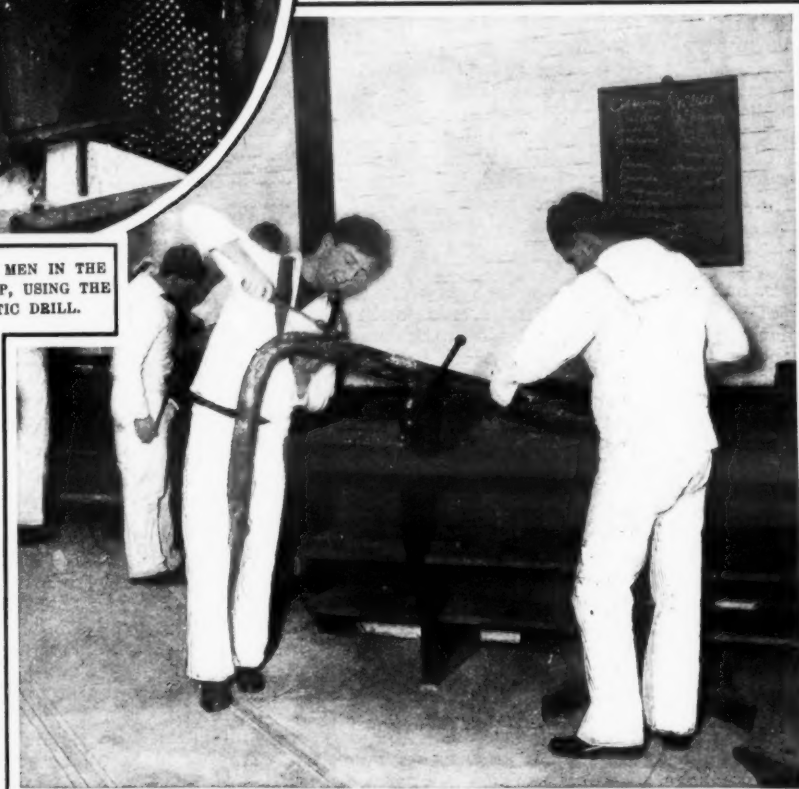
SECOND-CLASS MEN IN THE SPACIOUS MACHINE-SHOP, LEARNING LATHE WORK.



FIRST-CLASS MEN IN THE MACHINE-SHOP, USING THE PNEUMATIC DRILL.



STUDENTS OF THE SECOND CLASS IN THE FOUNDRY, MOULDING ENGINE CASTINGS IN SAND.



SCENE IN THE COPPERSMITHS' SHOP—EXPERTS OF THE SECOND CLASS SOLDERING A PATCH ON A PIPE.

### SOMETHING BESIDE HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

HARD PHYSICAL LABOR WHICH THE CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS UNDERGO WHILE BEING INSTRUCTED IN ENGINEERING.

*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.*





## THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD



FULLY FIVE thousand women earn their living, and many fairly good incomes, by working as peddlers on the streets of New York. This number does not include the house-to-house canvassers, but

### Army of Woman Peddlers in New York.

applies only to those who use the sidewalk for their store and the curb as their counter. They are so scattered throughout the city that one would scarcely think of them in such numbers, and the majority of them are piling up bank accounts from the profits of their street sales. There seems to be something for the middleman in everything sold, from shoestrings, at five cents a dozen, to bananas, two for a penny. In foreign quarters many a sidewalk merchant has begun business on a dollar capital, and has prospered to the extent of acquiring a regular store-stand and needing an assistant. With the exception of the women who sell papers, the peddlers are foreign, the Hebrew and Italian leading, and from the battery to Harlem they are to be found in twos and threes, selling in variety from jewelry to vegetables.

The peddlers best known to those familiar with New York's shopping district are the Syrian lace-sellers, who sit or stand all day long on the sidewalk of Twenty-third Street, under the shadow of the far-famed Flatiron building, and sell yards and yards of tatting and other hand-made lace to the prosperous shoppers who throng that section. The stock of these sidewalk merchants is kept in baskets covered with oilcloth, and when it rains this is pulled over the top and the store is intact. In fine weather the lace is draped over the baskets and the peddlers sit cross-legged on the sidewalk and chat merrily in their own tongue, while dozens of shoppers stop to watch the slim fingers making stitches with dizzying rapidity and turning out more of the beautiful work, which is sold at a reasonable price. In stormy weather these women occupy unfrequented doorways, but it must be very stormy indeed before they take up their belongings and start for home.

A few blocks from Union Square, on Broadway, a little old woman, with a sweet face and an air of refinement, has chosen a certain bit of sidewalk as her especial property, and every day for years she has been there with her camp stool and her basket. This basket is filled with the brightest of bright-eyed kittens. Although of the most ordinary breed, the kittens are so pretty and so seemingly pleased with the world and themselves that they attract a great deal of attention and sell at surprisingly good prices. At the approach of Easter, rabbits are added to the stock and hundreds of the little animals find good homes with purchasers, who pay one dollar a pair for them. The old woman wears an apron of blue-checked gingham, which attracts almost as much attention as the kittens. The apron is decorated with a cross stitch in white, of a design of kittens playing. Time and again she has had offers to sell it, but she invariably refuses on the ground that it is her mascot. Most of the woman peddlers in the shopping district are newsdealers and preside over stands, but there is an old woman who comes forth only after seven o'clock in the evening and remains until three o'clock in the morning. Upon a table, which she sets up like a camp stool, she spreads an array of crabs, hard and soft shelled, roast chicken, and a variety of sandwiches, and sometimes hot baked sweet potatoes. Late workers passing by stop for a bite. Cabbies are good customers and so are the conductors and gripmen, who stop just long enough to lay down a nickel and snatch up a sandwich.

Woman vendors of fruit are to be found in large numbers in different parts of the city, but especially numerous are they in the foreign districts, where everything, from clothing and food to household furnishings, is sold from the sidewalk stores. Bananas and apples are the most common commodity at this time of year. Both range in price from one to three cents each, and the profit comes in making a little on many. Peanuts cost from \$2.50 to \$5 a sack of 110 pounds. They retail from the stands at five cents a pint, and there are two quarts in a pound, making the retail price twenty cents a pound. A sack may sell in about three days, and the vender reaps a profit of \$17. The stockings, neckties, undervests, etc., which are sold by these women at five cents each—or a pair, for the stockings—are bought at wholesale for thirty-five cents a dozen, and many of the five-cent articles are bought for one dollar a gross. As the street peddlers have no expense of light, heat, or rent, they manage to

sell at a reduced rate and still make a profit of from thirty-five to fifty per cent. on everything they sell.

The majority of woman peddlers are shrewd business women, and, although without education, they cannot be fooled when it comes to dollars and cents. Many of them live in the dual capacity of housewife and merchant, and the majority of them are mothers of families. With the mercantile instinct strong within them, they enter upon the profession of peddling because they like it. They neither want nor need sympathy, for they are strong and healthy from their open-air life. Such a thing as la grippe or pneumonia is unknown to them, although they go bareheaded all summer and wear only a crocheted fascinator about their heads in winter. Their diet is simple, their cares enough to keep their minds occupied, and, being independent in the matter of money, they have few domestic troubles. In the meantime they slowly pile up dollars, which later will be invested in a genuine store in partnership with the husband, who very likely has another fruit stand.

Until the subway came to compete with the newsstands many women derived a good income from selling penny papers. One woman built up such a trade that she managed to give her two boys a college education on the profits of her street paper trade. Although her stand was like thousands of others, it was fortunately located near the entrance to the elevated trains, and almost every man, woman, and child passing by bought a paper. Even the women who sell lemons

pulpits, we shout it from the hustings, we shriek it in the newspapers. Thus, being universal, why should not the blessed doctrine penetrate the kitchen and rule there, too? Can we make fish of our own sons and daughters with this great truth of human equality and fowl out of the children of our poor neighbors? Both attend the public school and feed on the same textbooks of history, civil government, and political economy wherein Americanism is expounded. Are not Billy and Susan of the alley taught—and rightly, too—that they are "just as good" as Reginald and Margaret of the avenue, and may bow the knee to no man? But does timber so nurtured and grown naturally lend itself to the making of servants, with all that term usually implies? No, of course not; and it never will.

And when Biddy comes straight from Killarney, Gretchen from the fatherland, and Hilda from the land of the midnight sun, the condition is only postponed for a season. They breathe our equality atmosphere; they see the influence working out on every side; they hear the doctrine on every hand, and, behold! in a little while they, too, are "just as good" as the rest of us. Can we wonder that they should feel so, and, what is more, should act so? You, my dear master of the house, and you, the dearer mistress, cannot imagine a condition where you would be contented and happy to sit below stairs every evening, sun yourself on the back porch, eat what the family above did not want, and take a back seat in the churches and be denied all social recognition. But after all, are you

any better, according to strictly American and democratic definitions, or entitled to any more rights, privileges, and immunities, than the folk below stairs? Not one iota, and you know it and must acknowledge it, else you are not entitled to your membership in the Colonial Dames or the Sons of the Revolution. Your worthy forbears fought, bled, and died in the defense of the principle of human brotherhood and the equality of all men. Theoretically, the descendants of those ancestors are imbued with the latter's spirit and yearn to display it in their daily life.

What shall be done about it? Nothing, unless you betake yourself and your family over the sea to some land yet uninfluenced by the democratic leaven. While you remain here you must face the inevitable—and live in a hotel or do your own work. You cannot have your cake of democracy and eat it too. You cannot proclaim equality in your paper or your pulpit and deny it in your household. Here endeth the bitter lesson—bitter but true. Deny it if you can. L. A. M.

### A Necessary Evil.

EXPERIENCE OF A MINISTER WHO TRIED TO THINK THAT OF COFFEE.

"A DESCENDANT of the Danes, a nation of coffee drinkers, I used coffee freely till I was twenty years old," writes a clergyman from Iowa. "At that time I was a student at a Biblical institute, and suddenly became aware of the fact that my nerves had become demoralized, my brain dull and sluggish, and that insomnia was fastening its hold upon me.

"I was loath to believe that these things came from the coffee I was drinking, but at last was forced to that conclusion and quit it.

"I was so accustomed to a hot table beverage and felt the need of it so much, that after abstaining from coffee for a time and recovering my health, I went back to it. I did this several times, but always with disastrous results. I had about made up my mind that coffee was a necessary evil.

"About this time a friend told me that I would find Postum Food Coffee very fine and in many respects away ahead of coffee. So I bought some and, making it very carefully according to the directions, we were delighted to find that he had not exaggerated in the least. From that day to this we have liked it better than the old kind of coffee or anything else in the way of a table drink.

"Its use gave me, in a very short time, an increase in strength, clearness of brain, and steadiness of nerves; and sleep, restful and restoring, came back to me.

"I am thankful that we heard of Postum, and shall be glad to testify at any time to the good it has done me." Name given in *Postum* week, Mich.

There's a reason. Read *Postum*. "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



FRAU ZENHER, THE "KITTEN WOMAN" OF BROADWAY, ABOUT TO START WITH HER STOCK.

at one cent each seem to be happy and comparatively prosperous, and the expression on the faces of those who try to sell a penny article is so different from the faces of those who whiningly beg a cent that it is a moral lesson in itself. H. Q.

NO PROBLEM before the American people to-day, with the possible exception of the race issue, affords a more hopeless prospect of successful solution than the servant question. Wherever the vexed house-

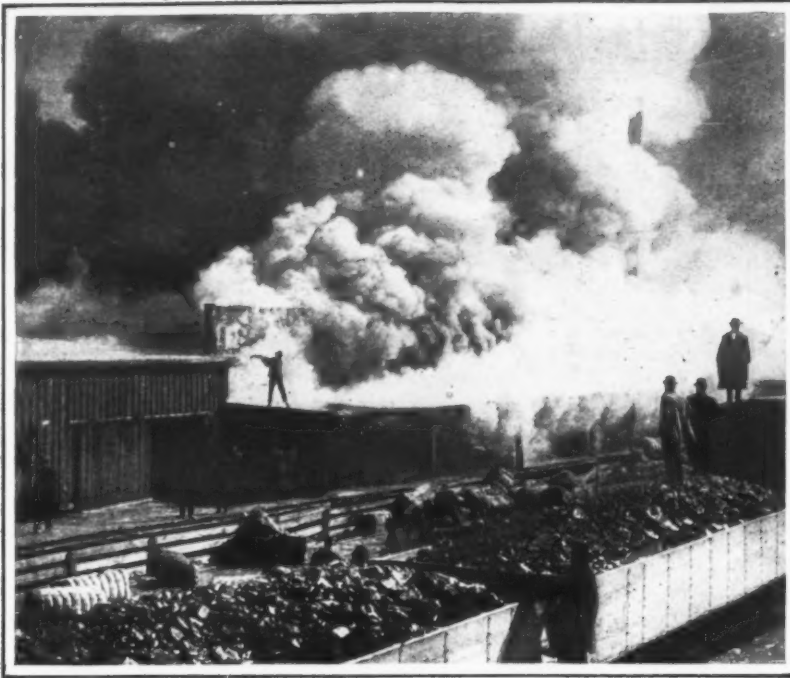
### The Eternal Servant Problem.

keeper turns her weary face, from down Calais way to the Golden Gate, there this spectre of where to get "help" and how to keep it after the getting rises to haunt her waking hours and trouble her midnight dreams. Wherever two or three women are gathered together, lo! there the servant question is in the midst of them. Of solutions there have been a plenty, thousands of them, almost, which have not solved; of remedies for the trouble a thousand more which have not been remedial. The difficulty seems to be more acute every year, and the hope of a better and happier day more and more elusive.

Have we any solutions to offer? Not one. On the contrary, we propose to dig the grave of our despair somewhat deeper and bury therein the last vestige of hope. We will add to the gloom, and to the note of melancholy join a still more lugubrious strain. We will do this because we are truthful; because we are frank, and, more than all, because we are philosophic.

To come to the point at once, what is the fundamental difficulty with the servant business? To us the answer is plain enough. It is because we live in a free country, under democratic institutions, with the noble and exalting sentiment always before us that "all men are born free and equal." We teach democracy in our schools, we thump it out from our





(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A \$700,000 FIRE AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI—A COMPRESS AND 10,000 BALES OF COTTON BURNED.—A. G. Eyrich, Mississippi.



FAMOUS MISSION OF THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SCENE OF THE HISTORIC MASSACRE OF TEXANS BY MEXICANS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) HUGE SKY-SCRAPING TILE "TANK" AT PHILADELPHIA, IN WHICH MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF GRAIN ARE STORED.—Percy Trenchard, Pennsylvania.



DUPLICATE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S MONUMENT IN PARIS, ERECTED IN SPRING GROVE CEMETERY, CINCINNATI, ON THE PLOT OF A WEALTHY RESIDENT.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) YOUNG COUPLE OUT FOR A SLEIGH-RIDE, ENVIED BY THE LONE MAID IN THE BACKGROUND.—Frank H. Farley, New York.



ODD FREE-TRADE POSTER DISPLAYED ON THE STRAND, LONDON, DURING THE LATE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.—H. A. Stone, England.

### AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, MISSISSIPPI THE SECOND, AND PENNSYLVANIA THE THIRD.



# CHANCES OF THE HOMELY GIRL ON THE STAGE

BY HARRIET QUIMBY

"TO SPEAK OF the homely girl and the stage seems something like trying to mix oil and water, for, owing to the influence of posters and press agents, we have come to associate theatrical success with beauty only," said a prominent theatrical manager recently. "There has been a time when the homely girl considered it hopeless to aspire to a career which general opinion awarded as the prerogative of her pretty sister. Because she lacked the heaven-sent gifts of a Cupid's-bow mouth and a couple of dimples she thought herself out of it; her friends agreed with her and time and again talent has been hid under a bushel for no other reason than this. But, according to professional authority, the conditions have changed in this regard, and at last the homely girl is having her day."

"In the musical comedy, light opera, and extravaganza chorus, beauty in some degree is certainly a necessary qualification, but in the 'legitimate' the managers and the public demand talent. The combination of beauty and talent is most desirable, but where there is only one, let beauty go. On the stage to-day, playing in the 'legitimate,' there are only one or two successful women who can lay any claim whatever to beauty. The biggest drawing-cards and the cleverest actresses, by a great majority, are undeniably homely. Grace! yes, to be sure, they have grace, charm, magnetism, voice—anything and everything but looks. An example substantiating this is Sarah Bernhardt, whose success cannot be challenged, yet never by any chance has she been called beautiful. Leslie Carter is one of the homeliest women on the stage, but her name is famous on two continents. Olga Nethersole, Henrietta Crossman, Mrs. Fiske, Margaret Anglin and so on, with half a dozen more, are only moderately good looking. Other successes are of the winsome type, like Maude Adams, but Maxine Elliot is one of the few women stars who are really beautiful."

"Beauty goes into the chorus and into light opera, and there she remains. There is a logical reason for the failure of beauties in the 'legitimate'—it is that everything is made too easy for the pretty girl. In the first place, she gets her engagement on the strength of her looks. Many opportunities come her way, but she does not last. Work does not come natural to her and she finds that she can shift along without exerting herself to any extent. She succeeds in a measure, but seldom does she become famous enough to head a company on Broadway. On the other hand, the homely girl, with an exaggerated idea of her lack of charm, knows that to give significance to her work is her only hope, and on the stage as anywhere else it is the work and the drudging that tells. She climbs slowly and forces recognition, while the pretty one drifts along."

Mr. Sargent, president of a dramatic academy from which many of our leading men and women have been graduated, recalling the graduates of the last ten years, says: "Of the students who come here, the majority are pretty, a few are beautiful, and we have always had some homely ones. I have found that when she gets a chance the homely one wins where the pretty one often fails, but the rub comes in getting the chance. Unless she has a great deal of influence, she spends months of struggling before she succeeds in getting the attention of a manager. While looking for an engagement she, in every way excepting ability—which, unfortunately, cannot be worn on the sleeve—suffers in comparison with the good-looking girl. The majority of theatrical companies are made up from players engaged from the various agencies, and at these places, where there are hundreds to choose from, managers are naturally inclined toward the pretty applicants, unless there is a special reason for considering the homely ones. All of the homely women on the stage to-day have had some one person who recognized their talent and helped them to their first success. What the pretty one can do for herself, the homely one must have done for her. But it is undoubtedly true, if the girl with an unattractive presence and a plain face has the courage to compete for public approval with the pretty girl, that she is made of the material to win."

"Not long ago a young woman came to me with a request that I hear her recite and give her a professional opinion. I looked up from the desk and met the eyes of one of the homeliest women that I have ever seen. Attired in a mixture of styles and colors, she was thin, stooped, had a presence unredeemably bad, and a speaking voice of unattractive quality. I told her frankly that it would be useless. She wanted to know why, and I then said that her looks were against her. She smiled in a deliberate and most provoking way and said that nevertheless she would like to have my opinion of her ability as well as of her looks. The assurance and perseverance of the girl prompted me to hear her, but, irritated with having time taken up with such a useless proposition, the impression she made was even more marked than had I been in a favorable mood. Without any of the embarrassment attendant upon such occasions, the girl rose, announced her subject as an old Greek poem, and began. The transformation was remarkable. Her voice took on

qualities which had seemed impossible from her speaking tones, the homely face lighted up, the stooped and angular body became as graceful as a reed. She seemed another person, so much is the body under the influence of the mind. The tragedy poem finished, she seemingly cared nothing for my words of praise and surprise, but said she would like to give me a little comedy, and without delay she ran through a monologue of an Irish peasant. The result of the interview was that, without a request from her, I broke a cast-iron rule and gave her a letter to one of our greatest managers with a request that he hear her. By unanimous opinion she has been pronounced a second Leslie Carter, and before long the world will hear of her. She is a genius, but what possible chance would she have had in an agency, where managers are on the lookout for attractive leading women? The fate of the average plain girl is character parts—the fate of the unusual one is fame."

"Many beautiful girls enter dramatic schools from the chorus. They aspire to something better, but when put to the simple tests applied to all applicants they do not qualify. They come with the idea that they are to study parts and immediately make an appearance in one of the little plays given by our senior students. They object to the voice work, calisthenics, and study in expression. It seems a pity to say so, but the majority of really beautiful girls are only animated dolls. The best type for average success is the tall, slender girl with a sweet face. She can always be cast in a variety of parts; she makes up well, and, on the whole, stands a better chance for recognition than the beauty, unless the latter has exceptional qualities."

How to become an actress is a question that presents itself to many girls who are choosing a life work. Being stage struck is as much a part of youthful existence as measles or whooping cough. If one succeeds in escaping the fever when young, the ambition will crop out later in life. The truth of this statement lies in the fact that every year in the New York dramatic schools there are students, both men and women, who are past thirty-five years old. A few years ago, going on the stage meant getting an engagement at the bottom and working up. A majority of the present-day successes began in just that way, and despite the handicaps, discouraging conditions, and hard work attendant upon such a course, there is a good argument in favor of the old-time method. This method is now entirely closed to young ambition, for the field is too full of the polished material for modern managers to give attention to the rough."

It does not seem possible that there are girls who lack the first element of dramatic instinct, but it is true, and for this reason many applicants for admission to the dramatic classes must be refused. If one has an impression that great dramatic talent is hers it would be well to try the following test, which, says Mr. Sargent, is one of the best-known barometers of dramatic instinct. Without previously having informed them as to what you intend to portray, get a couple of your most critical friends to watch you while you go through the pantomime of lighting a lamp upon a table. If they make out what you are trying to do, then you are not entirely hopeless. A majority of persons cannot do this faithfully and artistically."

Preparing for the drama means a great deal more than one unacquainted with the routine would imagine.

## The Man in the New Silk Hat.

O H, the jaunty straw and the tourist cap  
Are all very well in their way,  
And the honest derby is just the thing  
For the wear of every day;  
The Panama is a swell affair  
If the kind you can crush quite flat;  
But the man who gets his money's worth  
Is the man in the new silk hat.

IT is smooth and shining and black as jet,  
With the maker's name inside;  
It is lined with satin as snowy white  
As the dress of a dainty bride.  
It suits the man who is tall and thin,  
And the man who is short and fat,  
And the crowd makes way respectfully  
For the man in the new Knox hat.

THE college man with his coat of tan  
May dance with the girls all night,  
And may have his pick of the fairest buds  
For a stroll in the pale moonlight;  
But they all forget in a flash, you bet,  
His fame at the ball or bat,  
When the conquering hero comes in sight,  
The man in the new silk hat.

PROSPEROUS, elegant, up to date,  
Right in the latest style,  
Crown of the citizen well to do,  
Hail to the glossy tile!  
The man arrayed in the fur-lined coat,  
And the man in the white cravat,  
Must pocket their pride and step aside  
For the man in the new silk hat.

MINNA IRVING.

There are a hundred and one studies and exercises to become perfect in, and it is at least six weeks before a student sees a part. First comes voice culture, which is one of the most important of all the studies. Calisthenics, fencing, dancing, studying characters from life and imitating them, dramatic expression, pantomime, make-up, and general instruction regarding the interpretation of different plays. One of the most interesting classes at the academy, where several hundred students are making earnest efforts to become actresses and actors, is that of facial expression. A feature of this class is an idea credited to David Garrick, who used to delight in entertaining his friends by binding all but his head with a screen or a curtain, and then telling stories by means of facial expression. A system of massage is taught, to make the features mobile. The mouth especially needs this. The majority of girl students clamor for emotional parts, and many of them think that because they can shed tears easily they are Clara Morris. But genuine tears are for those in front of the footlights, not back of them."

Besides the young women there are a great many young men students in the dramatic schools. Not namby-pamby young chaps who are merely stage struck, but students who go into the work with the careful precision that would be employed in taking up any other profession. There is a constant demand for young, good-looking men on the stage. Almost every play has just about twice as many men in the cast as women. There are small society parts which are nothing much in themselves, yet they require dapper-looking young fellows with an unmistakable polish to help out the picture. Ordinary fifty-cents-a-night supers cannot be cast in drawing-room scenes, although they do very well when it comes to carrying spears or forming one of a mob. With the vogue for society plays the number of men studying for the stage has almost doubled within the last two years, and is now almost even with the number of girl students imbued with dramatic enthusiasm. To buy one's way to the centre of the stage is a thing of the past. It is one place where money practically loses its power—unless, indeed, it floats the entire company. A man can or cannot act, be he millionaire or beggar. The subtle influence of the stage steals over men from all walks. At the Sargent Academy, on the preliminary blanks of students, in the space which reads "state previous profession," it is interesting to note that the majority are filled out with "lawyer," "doctor," "chemist," and other callings of equal importance which have been given up and the preference given to acting."

Before entering on a stage career every young woman should consider with care her chances of making her way. It has been estimated that there are more than thirty thousand men and women connected with amusement enterprises in America. A certain percentage of this number are managers and directors, but the great majority is made up from those who tread the boards. According to a manager who has been in the business for many years, there were this last season over eight thousand players—women and men—in New York seeking engagements. Naturally out of a number like this there are a great many discouraged and heart-sick, and there is more of the pathetic to be seen in and about the agencies and among the actor folk than in any other profession in the city. When an engagement has been secured there are weeks of rehearsing without remuneration of any kind, and there is always the possibility that the play will not go; and if it does not, and is forced off the boards after a week or two weeks' run, the unfortunate actors meekly take their salary and look about for another engagement. Rehearsing and playing in the play that failed may have prevented their securing anything else for months, as companies are all engaged and go out on the road at about the same time of the year. In that case there is nothing better to do than to hang on, as the professionals call it, make the round of the agencies every day, and if worst comes to worst—as it often does, even with capable actors—they pay their rent and laundry by doing the higher-class extra parts in the local companies—parts which are ordinarily taken by students or supers. Despite all these hard and discouraging facts, the player folk show no diminution of enthusiasm for the profession and its hard life of ups and downs, but they jog merrily on with remarkable assurance that something will soon come their way."

## When Sleep Fails

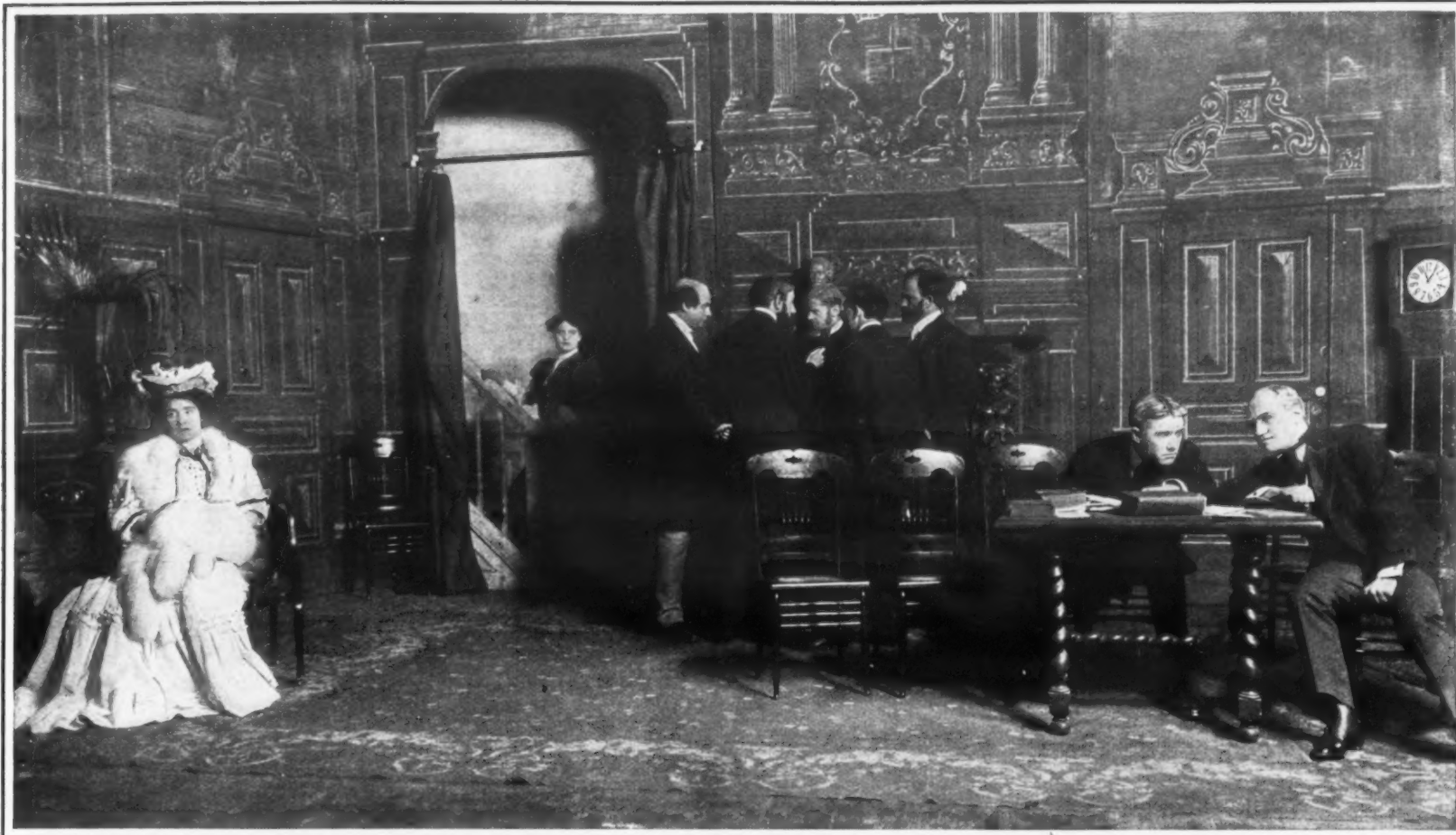
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

## For Convenience

always have a supply of Borden's Brand Condensed Milk on hand. Suitable for all household purposes. For puddings, cake and all kinds of desserts. Send for Recipe Book, 108 Hudson Street, New York.





IMPORTANT SCENE IN THE PLAY, "THE MEASURE OF A MAN," PRODUCED BY THE SENIOR STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.



CLASS IN FACIAL EXPRESSION, SHOWING THE DAVID GARRICK SCREEN METHOD OF TRAINING THE FEATURES.



SENIOR STUDENTS OF THE ACADEMY ACTING AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE IN A PLAYETTE.



STUDENTS TAUGHT TO SKETCH COSTUMES AND MAKE CHARACTER STUDIES TO ASSIST THE MEMORY.



TRAINING THE BUDDING ACTORS AND ACTRESSES IN THE VERY ESSENTIAL ART OF "MAKING UP."

### NOTABLE SCHOOL WHICH DEVELOPS DRAMATIC TALENT.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE TRAINING WHICH ASPIRANTS TO THE STAGE RECEIVE AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS IN NEW YORK. *See opposite page.*



## IS A GREAT LUMBER FAMINE IMPENDING?

By  
Tom Thorne

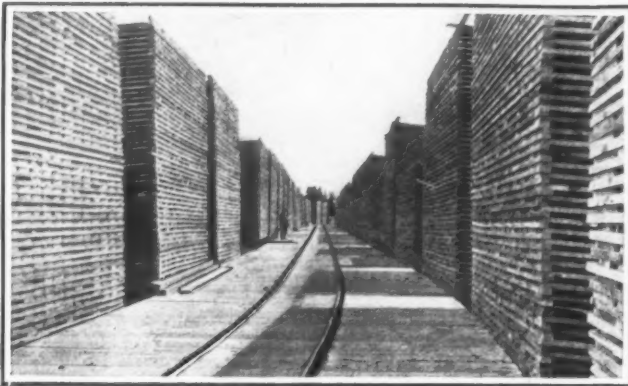
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 20th, 1906.

IN TWENTY-FIVE years more, at the present rate of waste and consumption, we will have no more forests in the United States. Then what will America do for lumber? This I conceive to be the most momentous industrial question of the times, yet it is one which, compared with many others much less vital, is attracting but little thought and attention. The estimate of the length of time before American forests will be completely denuded comes from responsible sources; and the statement does not seem extravagant when one reflects on this fact: that every year the consumption of timber per capita in the United States is 780 feet. This means that annually more than forty-eight billion feet of fresh lumber are used by the people of this country, through many and varied avenues. These figures, perhaps, will not convey an adequate impression of this vast quantity of wood unless a concrete comparison is made. If all this forty-eight billion feet were sawed into boards one foot wide, there would be a sufficient quantity to lay a sidewalk five feet in width seventy-three times around the globe. Every year we are taking trees enough from our forests to girdle the earth at the equator with a band of wood as wide as a city block! So it does not seem so surprising, when this fact is pondered, that lumbermen give us twenty-five years more before all our forests shall have been clipped to the ground.

The tribute of the forests to the railroads is enormous. There was never greater activity in the building and re-building of transportation lines than now. Let me give an instance: The Southern Pacific Railroad recently, in constructing the "Lucin Cut-Off" in Utah, bridged the Great Salt Lake, saving thereby forty-three miles in distance between two points, and eliminating countless curves and roads. The bridge across the lake is a continuous wooden trestle more than eleven miles long. Timber pilings one hundred and twenty-five feet in length were driven into the bottom of the lake to support the track and structure. Of these long piles, about twenty-five thousand were used. They came mostly from the fir-forests of Oregon, and they cost, delivered at the lake, \$60 each, so that for piling alone, for twenty-five thousand huge sticks of timber, the Southern Pacific expended in this enterprise no less than \$1,500,000.

Here is an interesting comparison used by a responsible writer in a well-known magazine: "In 1895 (in the United States) all the products of the soil—gold, oil, iron, etc.—amounted to \$540,000,000. To this should be added a wheat crop whose value was \$400,000,000—that is to say, the mined and cultivated soil of America in one year produced \$940,000,000. The uncultivated and devastated forests in that year produced \$1,335,000,000."

Another comparison from the same source: "The



MILLIONS OF FEET OF SAWED LUMBER IN THE REDWOOD TIMBER SECTION OF CALIFORNIA.

gold product of California from 1848 to 1890 amounted to \$1,348,000,000. The lumber interests in the single year of 1890 amounted to \$1,345,000,000—or very nearly as much in one year as California had produced in gold in fifty years!"

This whole question of the consumption of timber and the exhaustion of the supply in the United States presents many aspects. The means which are being employed and the steps which are to be, or should be, taken to preserve the forests are vital subjects for immediate discussion, and another interesting phase is the effect of the coincident growing demand and scarcity of timber on the private fortunes of individuals. The forests are making vast wealth for men of the West. The tide of lumber interests has moved from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota westward to the Pacific States.

The insatiable demand for new fields for activity in lumbering has resulted in extraordinary profits. In nearly every city and town anywhere near the timber district are men who a few years ago bought timber lands, paying the government price of \$2.50 an acre. Along come the big interests and offer a large advance, in many instances 400 or 500 per cent., and the small holder sells out at a handsome profit. The big interest will not sell its land then for less than twice what it paid for it. In the northern counties of California—Shasta, Del Monte, and Mendocino—huge fortunes have been and are being made by the lumber interests there, for these are the principal timber counties of the State. Of redwood alone Mendocino County produces in a single month 13,000,000 feet. It has, besides, oak, sugar-pine, cedar, and fir. The largest profits have come to those who have been able to hold their own lands and operate their own mills. There are hundreds of saw-mills in these lumber counties, varying in capacity from ten thousand to half a million feet a day.

No monopoly exists in the lumber business in California. Small and big lumbermen have been growing wealthy together. Men who ten years ago were without means and were borrowers to the very limit of their credit are now rich. A half-dozen big towns in the big timber districts are made up of the homes of those who have acquired fortunes in lumber. Ten years ago an old lumberman bought 17,000 acres of timber land in this section, paying \$85,000. To-day his heirs refuse to sell the land for less than \$800,000 cash; nearly a thousand per cent. increase in ten years! The growing value of going lumber plants is shown in the instance of one property of this sort, which was offered for \$1,250,000 only two years ago, but which could not now be bought for twice that amount. It pays in profits net \$160,000 a year—eight per cent. interest on \$2,000,000.

Opportunities for investment in lumber enterprises are becoming scarcer every month. This fact gives interest to a lumber organization which has properties in Mendocino County, California, and which is co-operative in its nature. This is called the California Land and Lumber Company, and has its headquarters in the Kohl Building, San Francisco. The owners of the property have for some time been operating a small mill. They have timber valued, conservatively, at present prices, at \$750,000, and in order to obtain funds for the purpose of erecting and operating a larger mill, the organization offers to place a part of its preferred stock, paying interest now at the rate of six per cent. As the earnings increase, the distribution of the profits to the holders of preferred stock will increase also. The plan is interesting, and those who already have shares in the organization are certain of unusual profits, preferring to harvest their own crop rather than sell their land and timber to the larger lumber manufacturing interests.

Oak, which is abundant on this tract of land in Mendocino County, is especially valuable because it is particularly scarce throughout California. Therefore the local demand for it in San Francisco is keen. Thousands of the oaks on the California Land and Lumber Company's property are each large enough to produce a substantial quantity of first-class hard-wood lumber. Surveys have already been made to extend the California and Northwestern Railway, which has a terminus at San Francisco, northward through this tract. Oak, such as is found here, is worth in San Francisco from \$80 to \$100 per thousand feet, and it can be cut, sawed, and delivered for half that much. A mill of twenty-five thousand feet daily capacity will, even at the present prices, make a net income on this property of \$100,000 a year. Such are the profits of lumbering in California.

NOTE:—A second article by Mr. Thorne on the timber situation will be published March 8th.

### Enormous Wealth in New Mexican Mines

STRIKING EVIDENCE of the great value of the properties of the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company in the vicinity of Hillsboro, New Mexico, is again furnished by a late issue of the *Sierra County Advocate*, published at that town. In the *Advocate's* issue of February 2d it says that the new strike in the Good Hope-Bonanza, directly adjoining the mines of the Sierra Con., "continues to attract considerable attention."

It reports that a car shipment of ore recently sent to El Paso revealed 500 ounces of silver and three ounces of gold to the ton, and that the ore carried native silver in abundance, and in appearance was identical with the ore produced by the famous Comstock mine, about ten miles distant from the Sierra Con. and in the same mining territory.

This recalls the wonderful strike in the Comstock in 1888, which was, at that time, the sensation of the mining world. In a space comprising only a few feet (not larger than the dimensions of an ordinary room), nearly \$500,000 worth of silver was extracted, and the ore was so rich that the expense of mining, smelting, and milling this enormous valuation was only about \$21,000.

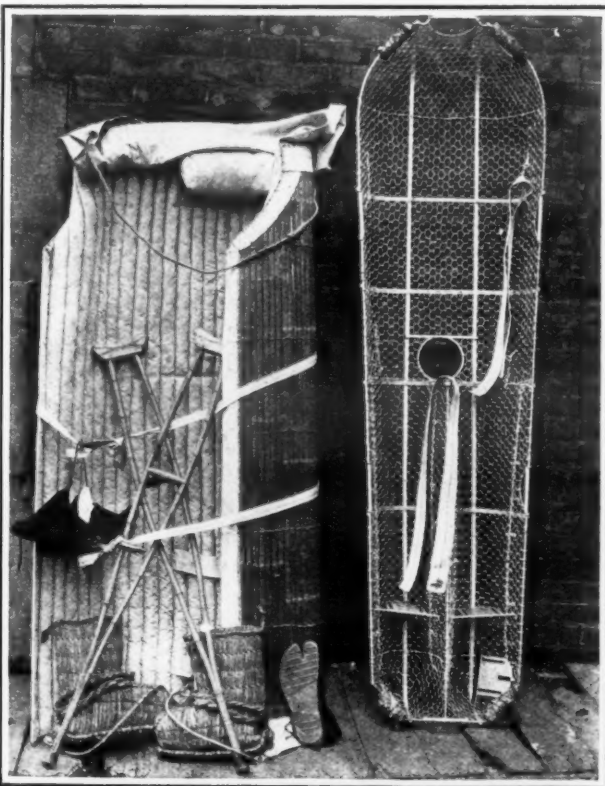
The *Advocate* also reports the arrival of a traction engine and cars for use on the road that the Sierra Con. Gold Mining Company is building to its mines. This road will be utilized for conveying machinery and materials to the Snake and Opportunity mines, and especially the steel structure that will house the new fifty-stamp mill, with a capacity of 250 tons of ore every twenty-four hours, which is to be erected this spring. The steel has been ordered and is now being manufactured, and the company, the *Advocate* adds, has secured control of the Hager saw-mill near Kingston, which is turning out 5,000 feet of lumber per day for wood work on the smaller buildings which are to be constructed in connection with the remainder of the plant.

The wagon roads leading to the Snake and Opportunity mines are completed and in fine condition. In view of the extensive improvements now under way, in addition to those contemplated, the *Advocate* predicts great things not only for the Snake and Opportunity mines, but for all the others embraced in the properties of the Sierra Con. This will be good news to the many invest-

ors in the bonds and stock of the Sierra Con., and it is but the precursor of better news shortly to follow. Those who were able to purchase the bonds of the company when the first offer was made of a bonus of 100 per cent. in the shares have reason to congratulate themselves, and those also who entered their subscriptions before the 25th of February, up to which date the reduced bonds of 75 per cent. in stock was obtainable.

Few of the bonds now remain to be sold, and the

company reserves the right to reduce the stock bonus, or to withdraw the bonds entirely from the market without further notice. Applications will be considered in the order of their receipt, whether by mail or telegraph. The management will be glad to impart further information, and to forward its latest booklets and reports to any who may be interested. Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Warner Miller, president, or Robert H. Hopper, vice-president, Sierra Con. Gold Mining Company, 100 Broadway, New York.



BOONS TO THE WOUNDED IN ORIENT AND OCCIDENT.  
PADDED BAMBOO STRETCHER USED BY THE JAPANESE IN WAR, AND THE LIGHT AND SANITARY AMERICAN ARTICLE.—Adams.

### Japan's Care for Her Wounded.

JAPAN'S RECORD for handling the wounded in the great war closed lately challenged the admiration of the world. The work of the surgeons on the field, on the ships, and in hospitals was done with marvelous skill and efficiency. To expedite the relief measures every modern device was employed. In the accompanying illustration are shown an American and a Japanese stretcher, together with some smaller articles used in the Japanese navy. The stretchers were exhibited by Rear-Admiral Surzuki, surgeon-general of the imperial Japanese navy, in his address before the surgeons at their recent international meeting in Detroit. The Japanese stretcher is built of split bamboo lined with canvas, which holds the light padding in place. At the top is an extra pad for a pillow. This stretcher has a bulky and unwieldy appearance when shown with the light steel frame and net-body stretcher of American manufacture. It is declared that, while the Japanese stretcher is more comfortable, the one of American make is superior from a sanitary standpoint, and is better suited to warm climates.

The ingenious Japs make a very light crutch out of bamboo and a wood which resembles oak, but which is considerably lighter. This they finish with the American style of rubber tip. The straw shoes shown are quite warm and comfortable and are used considerably by men in submarine boats. The other shoe is of canvas, with a corrugated rubber sole, for deck work.

THE first thing in the morning, if you need a bracer, should be a tablespoonful of Abbott's Angostura Bitters in an ounce of sherry or a glass of soda. Try it.



# THE RAPE OF NIAGARA FALLS

By Gilson Willets, Staff Correspondent of Leslie's Weekly

WHAT WOULD YOU do—you, a man or woman of sentiment—if Wyoming had made a free gift of Yellowstone Park to half a dozen land-boom companies? If California had made a present of Yosemite Valley to a few lumber companies? If Kentucky should dower a number of storage-warehouse companies with her Mammoth Cave? What would you do? You would protest. You would introduce resolutions at your club or your association. You would write to your Representative in Congress. You would kick.

Well, then, your protest, your resolutions, your letters to your congressman, your kick are all needed now against an act of the Empire State, the Legislature of which has given away to a parcel of power companies, without a dollar of recompense—not a dollar, that is, to the people—that most magnificent, most impressive, most inspiring of terrestrial marvels, Niagara Falls. A handful of opulent vandals, aided and abetted by the Empire State Legislature, have snatched for their private profit this gift of nature—your property—forcing it through their sewers, that it may turn the wheels whence stockholders fatten. Now, only the Federal government can halt the ruin at the heels of this robbery.

Vainglorious engineers have laid the violent and sacrilegious hands of science upon your shrine of sentiment. Impious, iconoclastic members of the power-company family now blaspheme at your altar of beauty. These procurers, these abductors have become venders of the charms of Niagara. And so you—you, a man or woman of sentiment—wherever you abide in this Union, are called upon to demand of your Representative in Congress that he personally help to stay the consequences of this crime—of this rape of Niagara.

Seventy years ago Andy Reed, a Scot, beheld Niagara, and was the first to suggest preservation of the scenery about the falls. Fifty years later—1885—an American made the same suggestion in the assembly at Albany. Whereupon New York bought 107 acres on the American side of the falls as a State reservation. About the same time Ontario bought 154 acres on the Canadian side and called the place Victoria Park. Both these parks were dedicated to the public "forever." Yet in less than a year after that dedication "forever," the New York and Ontario Legislatures both passed bills giving to certain companies the right freely to help themselves to the power of Niagara, and to peddle that power in the highways of commerce.

Then more bills were passed, and more power seized at Niagara, until to-day ten companies—four on the American side and six in Canada—hold charters giv-

ing them rights far more than enough to do Niagara to death. The danger of losing the falls, therefore, is so imminent that a peremptory admonition of the people to Congress to save this sublime natural wonder is an immediate necessity. And mark you! This admonition to Congress includes a prayer from New Yorkers to save that very State reservation that was deeded to us "forever." We actually find ourselves on our knees before our Legislature, supplicants in behalf of that park upon which the Legislature has already spent \$2,500,000 of our money.

Who gains by the burglarious acts of the New York Legislature? Who gets good from the spoils that second-story men in our Legislature sneaked from the people and sold in Thieves Market? A single county, wherein the beneficiaries are two, three, four power companies having a few hundred stockholders and some fifty odd manufacturing "customers." As for pilgrims to this Mecca from all the world—for these, what care the bank-booked desperadoes who in their unbridled money passion ravished Niagara!

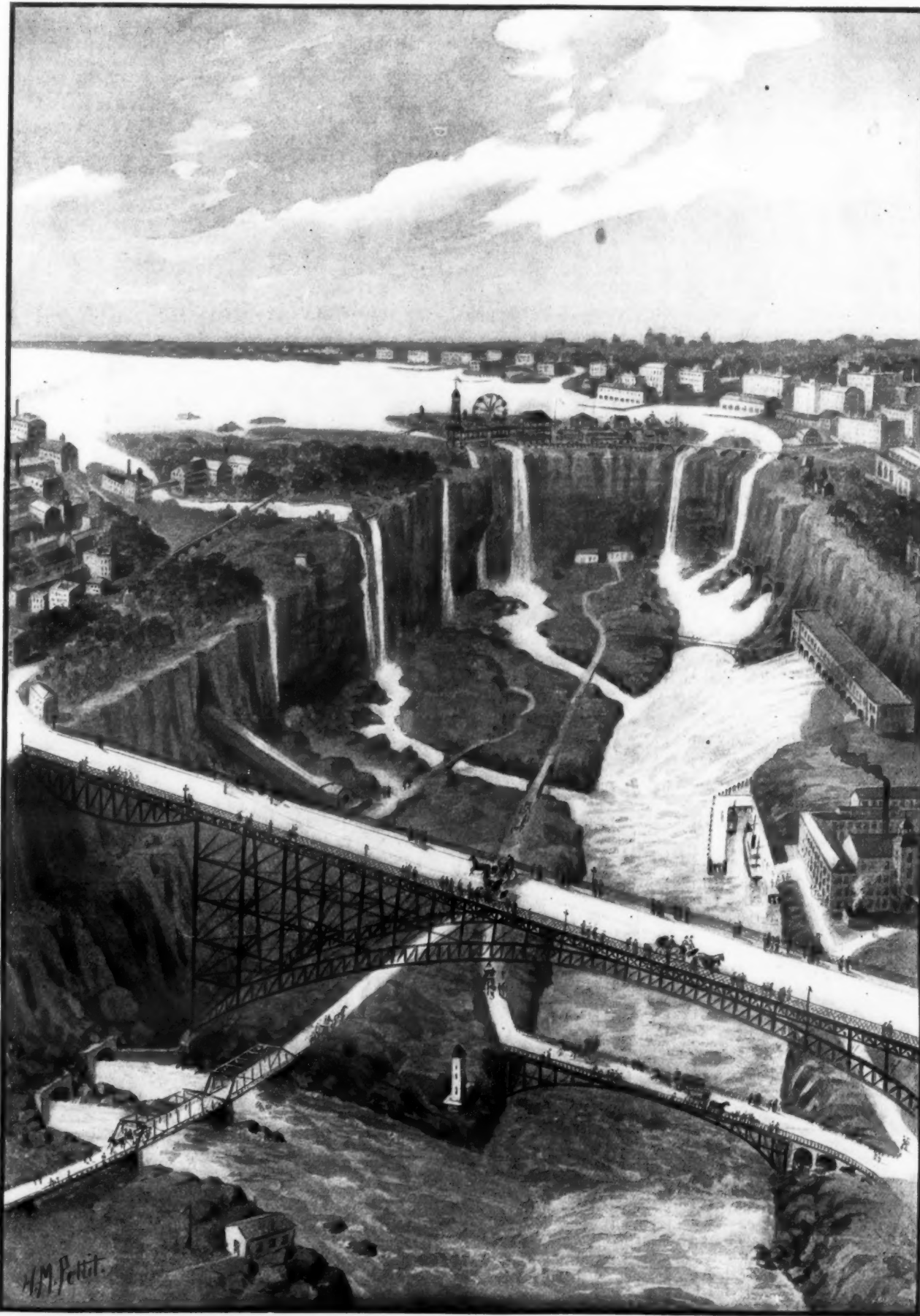
Who was New York's legislative father of Niagara power? One authority tells me it was Peter A. Porter, a member of the New York Legislature, who in

1886 introduced the Niagara bill under which the Niagara power is now being developed." Another and equally high authority tells me it was State Senator Daniel H. McMillan, who for many years was counsel for the New York Central road at Buffalo, and who, later, was appointed by President McKinley to be chief judge of New Mexico. McMillan is said to be father of the original Niagara power bill—the "McMillan bill," passed March 4th, 1886—"An act to incorporate the Niagara River Hydraulic, Tunnel, Power, and Sewer Company." The charter of this company, granted March 31st of the same year (chap. 83, p. 123, laws of 1886), was amended that year (chap. 489, p. 722), and again amended in 1889 (chap. 109, p. 112), the last amendment expressly giving the right "to accumulate, conduct, store, sell, lease, furnish, operate, and supply the waters of Niagara River." This first special charter was granted specifically to Captain Charles B. Gaskill "and seven other gentlemen of Niagara." The Niagara power bills of 1886-89-91 were signed by Governor David B. Hill. The bills of 1892-93 were signed by Governor Roswell P. Flower.

Hush-a-by times, those, at Albany. The public was asleep. They went about in felt shoes, those legislators, in those days. And "Niagara Power" held a third house in the capitol—all the lobbying being done in whispers. And at the Delavan House there were poker games that were never exciting, for felt shoes always won and whispers always lost.

At that time "Niagara Power," alias "Whispers," talked glibly of taking "only four-tenths of one per cent. of the total volume of water at the brink of the falls"; later, the talk was of a "diversion of less than four per cent. of the total flow of Niagara River and a reduction of the depth of the water at the crest of the falls by less than two inches." Well, any old figures served the purpose—so long as those figures looked infinitesimal. And so, under the spell cast by the "Niagara Power" lobby, the New York Legislature, as in a trance, squandered the power of God at Niagara.

Since then, at each session of the Legislature, year after year, petitions have been made for permission to use still more of the waters of Niagara for power purposes. Franchise after franchise has been granted, and thus a sordid Legislature has frittered away to speculators that which the people wished to keep for the welfare of their souls. And all without a cent of cost to "Niagara Power," except for development and transmission—and losses in poker games in which the people did not sit. In Canada the same; and very recently the Hon. Adam Beck, in the Ontario Legislature, made a speech, telling how Ontario



OUR FAMOUS NIAGARA FALLS AS IT MAY APPEAR SHORTLY.

HOW THE WONDERFUL CATARACT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS WILL SOON LOOK UNLESS THE DIVERSION OF WATER BY POWER COMPANIES FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES IS STOPPED.—Drawn by H. M. Pettit.



had authorized the taking of 500,000 horse-power from the falls, and how "the promoters got the shares for nothing, paying the cost of the plant out of the bonds, by which means the promoters of one company cleared \$3,000,000."

The greatest menace to the falls is still to be found in the attitude of men in the New York Legislature, one of the members of which has never made any concealment of the fact that he is interested in electrical power companies. He defended the companies in their rape of Niagara, saying that he "would be glad to see the falls run dry, if that would promote the wealth of the State"—meaning, of course, if such utilitarian desecration would promote his individual wealth.

Look at this matter in its economic aspect. The falls, valued commercially, are worth some \$300,000,000, for the falls yield an annual dividend of \$20,000,000. That is, a million visitors to the falls each year pay to the railroads and to the city of Niagara fully \$20,000,000. But when the falls are hushed as well as harnessed will people pay \$20,000,000 to see a naked pile of rocks over which water slops here and there in a sickly stream, as from the drain-pipe into the rain-barrel?

But let me tell you how there would still be a twenty-million-dollar benefit to some one. If only one-half the power now authorized is developed by the Niagara companies they will have an income of \$20,000,000 a year, of which they would not pay to the State of New York one cent.

Obviously it is to the self-interest of the railroads, as of the city of Niagara, to save the falls. Every general passenger agent in the country owes it to his road to organize immediately a salvation army of railroad men to save the soul of Niagara. Silence, apathy on the part of general passenger agents means a loss of \$20,000,000 per annum in traffic. The railroads' advertisements convey the fear that the falls in time may be hushed. They declare that the power thus far taken from Niagara has not diminished her grandeur, but fervently they thank God that there is a movement to stay further grab of the Thunder of Waters.

Then there's the engineer's view-point. What twaddle is that of the engineer's about "hundreds of thousands of E. H. P. created for mankind out of bubbles!" Smug indeed is the engineer's boast that "Niagara no longer devotes all its energies to the production of mere spray." God gave Niagara to mankind to have and to hold till doomsday; not merely till 1906.

Engineers love to put it this way: "Chaining Niagara was the largest feat ever accomplished in securing electrical power from waterfalls." But why should any but an engineer, devoid of sentiment and bursting with professional vanity, be proud of this "largest feat"? That feat benefits no one living fifty-one miles beyond the falls. There is an abundance of fuel to make electricity. There are more than enough waterfalls to meet all industrial demands. But there's only one Niagara.

What say the power companies? The original plan for the utilization of Niagara was that conceived by Thomas Evershed, an Erie Canal engineer. Said he: "Water power, not steam, made Manchester, Lowell, Holyoke, Paterson, Cohoes, Lawrence, and Minneapolis. In the falls of Niagara there is the greatest hydraulic energy on earth." The power companies argue: "But, under the Evershed plan, the beauty of Niagara is not marred, for the manufacturing plants using power have been located at a considerable distance above the State reservation, leaving undiminished the beauty of the surroundings of the falls."

The stubborn fact remains, however, that visitors can and do see the power-houses and the factories of "customers." That man is marking the earth with ruin cannot escape the eye of any visitor to Niagara. One power company asserts that "the harnessing of Niagara is now an accomplished fact," and that "the small village of Niagara of ten years ago has grown into a great manufacturing city, and is now recognized as the home of the world's largest uses of electricity." Further, this company announces that it has "acquired two miles of frontage on the Niagara River, with 1,100 acres of adjoining land, all of which are devoted to locations for industries using our power"—all this factory land being contiguous to 107 acres in the State reservation.

Then, having told us that "all the trees that threatened our wires within forty miles of the falls were cut down," the power companies add: "The constantly increasing cost of coal tends to discredit the use of steam power for manufacturing," this last statement being part of the excuse given for digging into Niagara as into a free coal pile. The companies say, also—most sinister statement of all—that "what the exact status of the Niagara power system will be ten years hence is difficult to state, but that it will be vastly increased seems a certainty."

To the protest that the falls may be reduced to a trickle, the power companies reply that man's theft from the cataract "will never rob it appreciably," and that "so immense is the total power of Niagara that the part diverted in the cause of industry is negligible by comparison." Negligible? Let us see. The falls represent about 7,000,000 horse-power—a mere guessimate, of course, since some authorities put it as high as 16,000,000—and the companies add that "hundreds of thousands of horse-power can be taken without perceptible diminution of the torrential fury of Niagara." The first chartered company got the right to take enough water to develop 100,000 horse-power. Since then one company alone has se-

cured the right to take enough water to develop 450,000 horse-power. The development of the five great power plants now amounts to 640,000. And enough more water is claimed by other companies to bring the total up to 1,300,000 horse-power, or thirty-five per cent. of the "effective" volume of water. Here let me state a heartrending fact. That thirty-five per cent. of "effective" volume is enough to destroy the American falls—your own particular falls—three times over, because only twelve per cent. of the "effective" average flow of Niagara passes over the 1,060 feet of the American falls.

Turn the computations into cubic feet. The ordinary volume of water tumbling over the brink of the falls is 224,000 cubic feet per second. Take from that flow 40,000 cubic feet per second, or eighteen per cent., and the American falls would be reduced to a few jets of water, such as might be ejected from a fire-hose. Take 40,000 cubic feet from the cataract, and you have left on the American side less than a cascade. And yet already the five operating power companies—two on the American side and three on the Canadian side—hold legal authorization to take a total of 48,400 cubic feet. This means that the five companies may help themselves to twenty-five per cent. of the entire flow. And only eighteen per cent. would rob the American falls of their glory. Already, then, the limit of flow that may be taken with impunity has been exceeded by seven per cent.

And more to follow. An American company, under an old charter, claims the right to take 10,000 cubic feet to be used for a cross-country canal to Lake Ontario. And in Canada, four companies declare they are authorized to take for power purposes 30,000 cubic feet—this in addition to all other drains on the cataract. Here, then, we have—for work done, for work now under way, and for work to be begun at once—a total of 88,400 cubic feet per second, or about forty per cent. of the entire volume of water at the brink. If only eighteen per cent. would remove the "glory" of the American falls, forty per cent. would take absolutely every drop of water between Goat Island and the American shore. Instead of a cataract there would be only a bare cliff.

The Federal government, meantime, is sitting up and taking notice of Niagara. President Roosevelt says, in his last annual message: "It is greatly to be wished that New York State should copy as regards Niagara what California has done as regards the Yosemite"—that is, cede Niagara to the United States. "Nothing should be allowed," adds Mr.

If this article expresses your sentiments on the subject of Niagara Falls, write your name and address across the page, cut it out, and mail it to your Congressman or Senator at Washington, or to your member of the Legislature at Albany if you are a resident of New York State, or write a personal letter. Additional copies will be sent to you, free, on application to Gilson Willets, care LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Roosevelt, "to interfere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the State cannot see to this, then it is earnestly to be wished that she should be willing to turn it over to the national government, which, in conjunction with the Canadian government, should assume the responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara Falls." This makes one wish that Roosevelt had been Governor of New York when the rape of Niagara Falls was projected.

Secretary Root is seeking even now an agreement with England by which the United States and Canada governments may limit the amount of water to be used on each side for power purposes. Attorney-General Moody's decision that the Federal government has the unquestionable right to interfere with the State of New York for the preservation of Niagara means that any effort at Albany for the granting of new Niagara franchises, or for enlargement of old franchises, will bring out the opposition of Washington. At the same time the international waterways commission has formally recommended "that no further power privileges be granted at Niagara until the commission reports on the limit of water that may be diverted without impairing the beauty of the falls."

Formal protests have already been made by many important associations and by patriotic citizens. The American Civic Association resolves that "the wanton destruction of Niagara for commercial purposes is imminent." The Merchants Association, of New York, announces that it "is prepared to oppose at Albany the further extension of power-plant privileges at Niagara." Dr. Clarke, New York State geologist, publicly calls attention to "the gradual elimination of Niagara through commercial interests which have gained legal power to harness the big waterfall for their private uses." John Berwald, of Davenport, Ia., has sent, at his own expense, to every newspaper in the country a request "to write in your paper on this subject with a view to getting your readers to appeal to their Representatives in Congress." Thus the fight is going on among those who believe that the saving of the falls is now a national duty.

Yes! Action to save the falls has become a national duty. That action must come from Congress, and you and I must tell our Congress that we want that action right away. But how is Congress to harness the unholly ones who wish further to harness the falls? First of all, Congress must take the whole business away from the New York Legislature. Attorney-General Moody expressly states that the Federal gov-

ernment has the right to deliver this body-blow to franchise seekers. It will not be enough to fight off such raids as were attempted last winter at Albany, when the Merchants Association of New York, and others, fought nobly and beat back the raiders. But clear it is that, despite the Merchants Association and the whole people, certain members of the New York Legislature will not forever resist the forces arrayed against them by the rapacious speculators that would loot Niagara. The spoliation of Niagara has already gone too far. A permanent prohibition against any further injury there must be.

But how? Congress must take measures to recover some of the privileges frittered away by the New York Legislature. Some one has said that by statute law the work of the power companies at Niagara is fully legalized and that, therefore, to touch one of them would create a "howl." Howl from whom? From the men that talk in whispers to the men in felt shoes at Albany? Who else would howl in such circumstances? Some plan can and will be found to recover some of the franchises thrown away by New York's Legislature. If New York has rights in the Niagara River the State certainly can cede those rights to the Federal government—just as California ceded the Yosemite. Further, most of the franchises thus far granted remain undeveloped. Now, even though these undeveloped franchises are legally valid, legal minds maintain that they can be recovered, for a fair price, under condemnation proceedings.

Yes! the preservation of the falls is a national duty. That means action for you and for each member of your family. It means such action as will induce those in the seats of the mighty sternly to cry "Stop!" To the New York Legislature, "Stop!" To the power companies, "Stop!" Stop, before the life of our falls is sucked away into sewers. Congress, and Congress only, has the power effectually and forever to frustrate any and every plot to assassinate the cataract. Hence this is written to get you to send your remonstrances—against present murderous plots—to your Congressman or Senator, or both, at Washington.

As for yourself, be a missionary to rescue the perishing falls. Get your local newspaper to publish an editorial each day or week on this subject. Are you a minister? Preach a protest. Are you a member of any club or association? Introduce a resolution and have it forwarded to Congress. Says President Roosevelt to YOU: "Write urgently upon this subject to your Representative or Senator in Congress—this will help mightily." Say to your political ambassadors at Washington that you hope they will give the preservation of the falls their personal attention in Congress, either by introducing a bill of their own or by supporting such a bill when it comes before the House or the Senate. In the congressional halls, where your will makes the laws, register your kick. Help to prove that still in this commercialized land there is sentiment. Help—you and each member of your family—in checking the consequences of the rape of her Majesty, Niagara.

Or, if this article expresses your sentiments on the subject of Niagara Falls, write your name and address across it, tear it out, and mail it to your Congressman or Senator in Washington. Additional copies will be sent to you, free, upon application to Gilson Willets, care of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

And now—what is the latest news from Washington and Albany? In Congress, Representative Burton, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution asking Congress to direct an international inquiry into conditions at Niagara Falls, "with a view to the rescue of Niagara from the grasp of a reckless and unscrupulous commercialism." In the New York Legislature at Albany, Assemblyman Young has introduced a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to preserve Niagara and to prohibit the taking of any more water from Niagara River for power purposes.

No sooner had the Young resolution been introduced than Assemblyman Wade uprose to hit the nail on the head in behalf of the people. He referred to the resolution as a "death-bed repentance," and further said that "it was very nice, after the State has given away franchises worth millions, that it should ask the Federal government to save it from its own folly."

Meantime, Senator L'Houmedieu—the man behind the notorious Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company bill—introduced at Albany four bills which appear to give the company named even a more valuable share of the monopoly of the power of Niagara. The four L'Houmedieu bills repeal the acts by which all but four companies, including L'Houmedieu's own company—of course—have the right to divert Niagara water for power purposes.

So here's a fine snarl to be unraveled at Albany. What's worse, neither Washington nor Albany has struck the remedial, the drastic, the conclusive, in the Niagara peril. Here, then, is a Niagara primer for the lawmakers to study: First, the whole thing is up to Congress. Second, the only way to save the falls is to create an international park covering the entire region of the falls, the rapids, and the whirlpool. Third, the initial step toward such park is the cession or lease to the national government by the State of New York of the territory needed on the American side. Fourth, with that cession or lease in its hands the administration at Washington would be enabled to open negotiations with the administration at Ottawa. Fifth, then, with Washington and Ottawa working together, woe, woe, to the plunderers of yesterday and of to-morrow at Niagara!



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closed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary.  
All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Fi-  
nancial Editor **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fourth Ave-  
nue, New York.]IT IS curious to observe the wide dif-  
ference of opinion prevailing among  
the leading men of Wall Street in regard  
to the future course of the market.  
A very prominent operator who has  
amassed an enormous fortune through  
speculative ventures, some of them of  
the most daring character, and who is  
now regarded as one of our greatest capi-  
talists, declares that we are entering  
upon a new period of prosperity, and a  
new era of higher prices, because of the  
manifest tendency of conflicting inter-  
ests to combine instead of to compete.  
He says the public has not realized that  
the remarkable increase in railway earn-  
ings is due primarily to the fact that so  
few men dominate the railways, fix  
their rates, and prevent competition.  
He believes that, if conditions in the  
railroad world were still as chaotic as  
they were before the Vanderbilt and  
Pennsylvania interests joined to control  
the trunk-line systems, the prosperity of  
the country, no matter how great, would  
have failed to be reflected in railway  
earnings.He adds that this combination goes  
deeper than the public has any idea of;  
that it has fixed the price of anthracite  
and bituminous coal, of coke, and,  
to an extent, of iron and steel. At  
least it has given to the prices of all  
these commodities an element of stabil-  
ity which they had not possessed. The  
combination has eliminated the possibi-  
lity of the construction of competing  
lines, because it includes not only the  
railroad magnates, but also the great  
moneyed men of the country, in the  
Standard Oil and Morgan groups, bank-  
ing and trust company interests, and, up  
to a recent period, the leading life-insur-  
ance companies.My friend says that the tremendous  
fight the railroads and other moneyed  
interests are making against the rebate  
law is a struggle for existence, and that,  
if the power of making and maintaining  
rates should be taken away from the half-  
dozen great railroad managers who now  
control it and be lodged in the Inter-  
state Commerce Commission, we would  
surely witness, before much time had  
elapsed, a complete change in the pros-  
perous conditions of our leading railroads.  
Justifying this sensational statement,  
he calls attention to the announcement  
of Senator Lodge, in making his recent  
speech on the railroad-rate bill, to the  
effect that the rate question is second  
only as an economic problem to the finan-  
cial question, and that, before investi-  
gating the rebate matter, he had dis-  
posed of all his railroad holdings. My  
Wall Street friend added that, if Pres-  
ident Roosevelt did not recede from his  
attitude on the bill and accept an amend-  
ment to the proposed law, so that the  
courts could have power to review the  
action of the rate-making authorities,  
we would have such a slump in railway  
shares in Wall Street as we have not  
had since the troublesome days brought  
about by over-competition twenty years  
ago. This Wall Street magnate says  
that the financial interests of the coun-  
try are strong enough, especially in the  
Senate, to defeat any legislation that  
will jeopardize the prosperity of Wall  
Street.Speaking of combinations, he says that  
the success which has attended the effort  
to control the railroad situation has stim-  
ulated great capitalists to similar efforts  
in other directions, and that, in conse-  
quence, they are establishing a commu-  
nity of interests between all the lead-  
ing steel and iron manufacturers, are  
bringing producers of copper into accord  
for the purpose of maintaining prices on  
a profitable basis, and are thus enabled  
to float new enterprises; for the public  
are perfectly willing to buy when they  
have an assurance that the combinations  
will be able to maintain themselves. My  
friend presents a very plausible state-  
ment, but he overlooks one important  
matter, and that is the growing attitude  
of antagonism toward the corporations—  
railroads in particular—manifesting itself  
throughout the country. Ohio has justpassed a law establishing a two-cents-a-  
mile rate on railway passenger traffic in  
that State, though the general manager  
of the Wabash lines says that the road  
now loses money on its passenger trains  
with a three-cent rate. Indiana proposes  
to have a special session of the Legisla-  
ture to pass a two-cent railroad-fare bill,  
and Wisconsin, Virginia and other States  
are ready to follow suit.The disposition manifested by certain  
members of Congress, as well as by many  
members of Legislatures throughout the  
country, to investigate the control of com-  
peting railways by great systems, is sig-  
nificant of the tendency of the times.  
There are those among the younger set  
who fail to see anything of serious import  
in this, but we older men who have gone  
through costly experiences with the  
Granger movement, the anti-Monopoly  
and Rag-money parties, and more re-  
cently with the Populist and Free-silver  
crazes, know that at intervals the coun-  
try seems to be swept by an uncontrol-  
lable wave of public feeling, defying all  
opposition, overwhelming all conserva-  
tism, and finally breaking down in wide-  
spread disaster.The anti-corporation sentiment sweep-  
ing the country starts from local centres.  
The great cities feel it. Advantage has  
been taken of the people in many of these  
cities by political purveyors of public  
franchises, who have given them away re-  
gardless of their enormous value. These  
franchises have brought great fortunes  
to their possessors, and the latter have  
not always acted with fair consideration  
for the rights of the people. The local  
press has been given an opportunity to  
assail capital, to denounce political bosses,  
and to demand drastic legislation for the  
taxation, regulation, or control of public  
utilities. Growing out of this sentiment  
Chicago has elected a commonplace sort  
of politician as mayor and nearly bank-  
rupted its local traction lines, and is doing  
its best to cripple the great gas corpora-  
tion which dominates the lighting situa-  
tion. In New York City an advocate of  
public ownership of local utilities came  
so close to an election to the mayoralty  
that the matter is still in dispute.Heretofore, these waves of public  
wrath and indignation have, in due sea-  
son, expended their force, and the less  
the justification for them, the more  
quickly have they disappeared. There  
is justification for some of the indigna-  
tion which the public is feeling, and it  
is being increased by the unwholesome  
developments in the insurance investiga-  
tion and by the plain speech of Presi-  
dent Roosevelt in denunciation of dis-  
honestly acquired wealth. A shrewd,  
far-seeing, and successful man in Wall  
Street, who keeps more closely in touch  
with the public sense than any other  
man I know of, forecasts a very evil out-  
look from the present situation. His  
reasoning is most interesting. I shall  
take opportunity to give it more in de-  
tail at another time.The stock market has before it the  
rising spectre of dearer money, with the  
possibility of gold exports, the calling in  
of loans, and the return of many of our  
securities from abroad. I beg my  
readers to recall that, throughout last  
summer and fall, while I was forecast-  
ing tight money for a prolonged period,  
financial writers were quoting the opin-  
ions of bankers and brokers to the effect  
that the stringency would be inconse-  
quential in character and brief in dura-  
tion. The fact that time money, cover-  
ing a period of six months, now com-  
mands five per cent. interest bears its  
own significance; and the knowledge that  
the customary return flow of funds to  
New York City in January failed to  
materialize has raised a question as to  
whether this flow will be appreciably  
increased before the opening months of  
spring. If it fails us then, we are far  
more likely to have a dull and liquidat-  
ing market, with possibilities of severesetbacks and reactions, than a further  
rise.It is obvious that a halt has been  
called in the advancing tendency of iron  
and steel products, of copper, and some  
other metals. It is equally obvious that  
the stock market has lost the buoyancy  
which has characterized it for so long.

Continued on page 212.

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### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 211.

I still believe in taking profits when they can be had, and buying on reactions to obtain the benefit of any temporary rise, but I do not believe in purchasing for a long pull. Of course there are specialties which may, and no doubt will, be advantaged by circumstances peculiarly affecting them. Just how much farther Union Pacific will move upward is a question. The success of the ice harvest must affect the future of American Ice Securities. Prompt payment of dividends on the new Corn Products preferred, or on American Malting preferred, under the reorganization plan, would stimulate an upward movement. A break in the copper market, or a strong tendency toward a break, might bring confusion to the long-continued manipulation of copper stocks in Boston; while, on the other hand, a great controlling combination of the leading copper producers, which has been talked of, might renew interest in all dividend-paying copper stocks and add to the value of many of the highly speculative class. The difficulty is that the public is not advised regarding these matters until the insiders have taken full advantage of the knowledge they possess. In other words, the insider is the investor, and the outsider always the speculator.

"L." Brooklyn: I can get no rating. I do not regard the standing as the highest.

"O." Reading, Penn.: I would not sacrifice my Pennsylvania shares. The railroads are altogether too powerful in Washington to permit of unpleasant developments.

"Long Island": It is impossible to obtain the information. The property is very remote from New York, and nothing is known about it excepting the reports that the company circulates.

"Subscriber": I have no reason to believe that the stockholders of Union Pacific will not receive the full advantage of its increased earnings, and of the profitable sale of its securities. Those intimately identified with it believe it will go higher.

"G." Duluth: I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated at a loss. I advised its purchase a year ago, when it sold much lower. Those connected with it now talk of 8 per cent. dividends. I always hesitate to advise the purchase of stocks after they have had a well-sustained advance to high figures.

"H." Troy, N. Y.: Thank you for your correction. You are right in the statement that the highest price of Utah Copper (not Utah Con.) in January was 39 3/4, and that it has not paid a dividend. It would aid me greatly if all my readers would write as clearly as you do when making inquiries.

"Henry." Columbus, O.: 1. Standard Rope and Twine income is a fair speculation. 2. Its drastic reorganization has put the company in better shape, and earnings are said to be improving. An honest and efficient management would do much toward reviving interest and confidence in the company.

"Z." Grand Island, Neb.: I am not favorably impressed by the proposition. It seems to have a very heavy capital, and is a property which requires a great deal of expenditure for its development. I do not regard it as favorably as either the Mogollon or the Sierra Con., both of which offer a bonus of stock with their bonds.

"Henry." Chicago: 1. Until the money market becomes more settled, and until liquidation has resulted in a somewhat lower level of prices, I would prefer to be out than to be in the market. 2. It is impossible to fix a price at which stocks can be safely bought. A drop of from 5 to 10 points usually opens the way to buy. 3. Ontario and Western.

"Alder." Canton, O.: 1. I believe that Union Pacific will ultimately do better, and that the recent advance of the dividend to 6 per cent. is not the only justification for its rise. I would hold it for a better profit. 2. Texas Pacific, Toledo St. Louis and Western, and St. Louis Southwestern look

attractive on reactions. Ont. and Western, paying a small dividend, looks still better.

"M. J." American Smelting common sold a year ago at just about half the present price. I called attention to the stock when it sold around 50, because of the report, which seemed to have a semi-official character, that it was to go much higher. After a stock has had such a great advance it does not look attractive. Its friends still speak of it as another Standard Oil, but I do not believe it.

"A." Mount Vernon, N. Y.: National Enameling and Stamping showed last year a deficit of over \$170,000 after the payment of the dividends, though it still had a surplus of about \$500,000. It is sharing in the general prosperity, and the earnings are said to be better this year than last. Its policy in paying dividends on the common out of last year's earnings was not regarded as conservative. On a reaction you might even up.

"H." South Manchester, Conn.: The Mexican Central is just making provision to sell \$33,000,000 4-year notes to provide for the refunding of \$20,000,000 of short-term obligations outstanding, and for other purposes. It will be seen that the Mexican Central needs considerable money, and all these obligations are being piled ahead of its existing securities. The financing of this property has looked rather curious to me. The publication you quote is not always independent in its expression of opinion.

"H." Burlington, Vt.: I think well of Southern Pacific preferred, and see no reason why it should not continue its present 7 per cent. dividends for a number of years. The construction of the Panama Canal and the completion of competing transcontinental railways may ultimately affect freight rates, but the danger is not imminent. 2. The stock has held its price very well during the past year, and a year ago sold higher than to-day. An active movement in it would promptly advance it.

"S." Syracuse: 1. American Grass Twine has not paid dividends in nearly three years. It sold last year as low as 5. The present management seems to be doing better with the company, and many regard the stock as a fair speculation because of the low price at which it sells. United Box Board preferred, around the same price, is also regarded as one of the cheap and attractive low-priced industrials, although but one-half of one per cent. was earned on the stock last year. 2. Read note at the head of my department.

"K." Chicago: 1. If I had a good profit I would be inclined to take it. If not, I would wait, as the property has merit. 2. For a long pull American Sugar has merit, though there is no doubt that competition is increasing, and that the stockholders are refused the information concerning the company's earnings to which they are fairly entitled. It is therefore extremely difficult for any one not on the inside to advise with safety. 3. Nothing is known of it on Wall Street, and none of the mining company's securities is quoted anywhere that I know of.

"E. A." Zanesville, O.: 1. No information regarding the earnings of Havana Tobacco has lately been given to the public, but those on the inside, who are the heaviest holders of the stock, have, for two years, advised their friends to retain their holdings in patience, and I believe that advice is good. 2. The rise in American Locomotive common was engineered by a pool which was a heavy holder of the stock. Paying no dividends, it seems high, and I think you might wait a while before you cover, for the market is likely to have a reaction if money becomes scarcer a little later on.

"Inquirer." Baltimore, Md.: 1. I understand not. 2. I am unable to get a report, and cannot tell you. 3. The Nevada-Utah has a capitalization of \$15,000,000, par value \$10, and \$1,000,000 of bonds. Strong interests are connected with the property, which has extensive holdings in a very prosperous district, and promises to become a profitable producer of the precious metals, as well as of copper. 4. At present prices, Lehigh Valley looks better than Reading. 5. It would be impossible for me to devote the space to an answer to your question. It requires too much explanation. Any local broker will go into the matter for you.

"Falls City": 1. I see no reason why you should sacrifice anything at a loss at present. The market will, no doubt, have its ups and downs, and you will find a favorable opportunity to sell without loss, and possibly with a profit. 2. A speculative crowd are in control of Republic Steel, and it would not surprise me if they would play their favorite trick, eventually, of putting the common on a dividend-paying basis, to advance the price and enable them to unload at a handsome profit. 3. Corn Products Refining common has still to show what it can do. I am advised the earnings are abundant to pay the seven per cent. dividends on the new preferred and to leave a margin for the common.

"A." Pennsylvania: I have no doubt that pools in a number of stocks, especially industrial common shares, have disposed of them at a profit on the recent advance. I believe that some of the higher-priced stocks have been bought by prominent financiers on inside knowledge of facts conducive to their future advantage. Every shareholder in every corporation is a partner in it, and it is shameful that

managers of great enterprises, who are sometimes very small stockholders and who can only be elected to office by proxies they solicit, utilize their power to enrich themselves and to deceive the shareholders from whom they have obtained their proxies and power. A law could be drafted to punish misdeeds of this character, but shareholders themselves are responsible for foolishly giving up proxies whenever asked for.

"Harmon": 1. I do not know why you should have had trouble, or why there should have been delay. Are your brokers responsible? Deal with no others. 2. The firm deals in mining stocks, and I have never heard anything against it. 3. Any broker will buy stocks on the curb for you. 4. The par of Greene Copper is \$10 a share, and the 4 per cent. bi-monthly dividends are on this par value—that is, 40 cents every two months. The rights on Greene Copper represent the privilege or right of the shareholders of record, February 1st, to subscribe at \$25 a share for the new stock to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings. As the market price of the stock is more than \$25 a share, these rights obviously have value. 5. Silver King has a good record, but is in the hands of men who are not averse to making a speculative profit.

"Alpha." Louisville, Ky.: 1. Missouri Pacific seems to be absorbed by inside interests around par. It sold as low as 95 last year. The last report of its earnings was not as satisfactory as might have been expected. 2. I think much better of the Big Four. The patient holder of the latter will probably get a good return. 3. Texas Pacific I regard with greater favor at present than Chicago Great Western common. Both have speculative merit. 4. It has not seemed as if Southern Railway common was worth the price at which it has been selling. The determination to issue \$150,000,000 of bonds is not calculated to help the common stock, or to hasten the day when dividends upon it may be expected. Many believe that Morgan interests have deliberately labored to put the stock on a higher plane, in order to make this enormous bond issue sell more regularly. This is an old trick.

"F." St. Louis: 1. Advice from Pittsburg indicate that the remarkable demand for iron and steel products, as well as for pig iron, is abating somewhat. Beyond question heavy purchases by railroads in connection with their tremendous improvements have enormously stimulated the iron industry. I doubt if these demands will continue in such great volume throughout the current year. Paying 7 per cent., Steel preferred, as compared with other industrials, is selling high enough, but those who deal most largely in it are persistently circulating bullish talk. This does not always signify that they believe what they say. In view of the reactionary tendency of the market, it might be well to wait a little while. I believe that, before the close of the year, and perhaps before summer, we will see considerably lower prices in the market nearly all around. 2. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"P." Norwich, N. Y.: 1. The higher rates for money have led to the sale of many securities, which have been yielding less than 4 per cent., by those who needed the funds to carry stocks or to engage in more profitable investments. 2. They are registered. Note quotations in New York dailies. 3. Central Leather is ought to be good in view of its heavy earnings, which more than cover dividend requirements, and the price is fair. 4. The B. and O. Pittsburg and Western first as I regard as good. 5. The Adams Express Company 4s are secured by deposit of securities valued at more than the amount of the bond issue. These securities were purchased with surplus funds and are presumed to be of the first quality. 6. The Mexican government 4s are now more highly regarded because of the general belief in the greater stability of the government. The issue is not excessive. 7. The Lackawanna Steel 5s are good industrial bonds.

"H. A. E." New York: I have often said that B. R. T. is a dangerous stock to trade in, because it is handled by a well-organized, close-mouthed and close-listed speculative clique. No one knows from day to day what this combination may do. For a stock that pays no dividends, and earns barely 3 per cent., it looks high, and yet the possibility that it may be merged on favorable terms with the Belmont traction system is always held before the public. The recent rise was started on the rumor that the Pennsylvania was to take it over, but this was bluntly denied, and now the merger talk is being used to sustain the price. It does not seem to me that this merger could be brought about without legislative interference. I give you the situation, and you must guess for yourself as to the future. One of the heaviest holders of B. R. T. tells me that it is a great property, and that the rapid development of its territory is bound to make it sell very much higher. I have no doubt this gentleman says what he believes to be true.

"A." Pennsylvania: 1. Central Leather is in the hands of parties who have the power to make the common shares worth a great deal more. They have been broadly intimating that they proposed to do so, but are evidently taking their time. I have no doubt that earnings could be made to show sufficient for satisfactory dividends, but the tendency of the leading men on the Street is to go slowly until the money-market situation clarifies. 2. Agricultural Chemical is in the same class. Its earnings are large and the property promising. 3. I have no doubt that Erie, in due time, will join the procession of anthracite coal properties which has been moving so rapidly to the front. The second preferred looks like the most attractive speculation. 4. Missouri Pacific and North American have been laggards in a very active market. The principal operators in them, somehow, have not seemed to be able to advance them, or perhaps they have been too busy with other more interesting propositions. If the bull movement continues both will have their day.

"K." Baltimore: 1. Int. Mer. Marine is one of the Morgan stocks which many believe will some day be put on a better basis, because he and his friends will want to vindicate their attitude regarding it when the company was organized. If the ship-subsidy bill, which has passed the Senate, should pass the House and become a law, it would be helpful. 2. Am. Writing Paper preferred is a fair speculation, considering the improvement in its earnings during the past year. 3. Greene Gold has never looked like an attractive proposition to me. I would not care to have much of it. 4. Greene Gold-Silver, I am told by those who have knowledge of the property, has considerable value, and is a far better proposition than Greene Gold. 5. The International Paper Company is feeling more than ever a growing competition. Prices are lower, and earnings can hardly be as satisfactory as they were when competition was less keen. A pool has been trying to put up the common stock to unload it, but has not thus far been successful. 6. I have always believed that the Steel Trust was too highly capitalized, and that earnings would be disappointing in lean years, which regularly come around in the iron industry. I do not regard it as a first-class investment, though I know that many take issue with me on this subject. 7. Speculatively, Malt common, at its low price, looks attractive, but the preferred has so much greater merit, and, under the plan of reorganization, will stand so much better, that I would rather have it. Of course a rise in the preferred might sympathetically affect the common. It does not always do so. Many gamblers on the Street have bought Box Board around 2. Malt common around 5, and Am. Can common around 10, because a very small advance on low-priced securities means a large percentage of profit. 8. I would not exchange my Steel preferred for common. Dividends on the latter may be resumed, but they ought not to be at present, in view of the company's experiences. 9. Perhaps so, or you may be offered an exchange for a better stock. 10. I am not greatly impressed by any. I think Ontario and Western, for a long pull, would be much better.

Continued on page 213.

## Reduce Your Fat.

**Rengo Fruit Rapidly Reduces Excess Fat Without the Aid of Tiresome Exercises or Starvation Diet.**

**Costs Nothing To Try.**

Rengo Fruit is a product of South America and it has been recently discovered to possess some very



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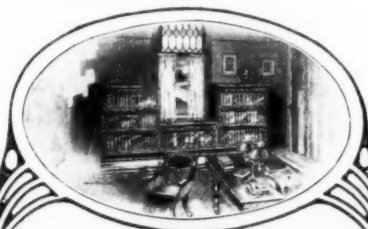
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**Asthma** Complete relief, natural sleep, vigorous health, permanent cure. FREE Book 23A. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 212.

"S." Cleveland: The George H. Treadwell mine is regarded as a fairly good property, though its capital is generous.

"H." St. Louis: 1. Fairly so. 2. The management is progressive. 3. Hon. Warner Miller, president, 100 Broadway, New York.

"S." Victor, Col.: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street, but I will endeavor to make inquiries if the stock is publicly offered for sale.

"W." Ypsilanti, Mich.: I do not regard securities of that character as safe and permanent investments. Obviously, they must be more or less speculative.

"L." San Francisco: There is a decided reluctance at present to engage in such enterprises among those whom I could recommend. They all say they have their hands full.

"S. C." Sacramento, Cal.: All of the companies you mention are of about the same class. They are speculative, as all such propositions must be. None of them is regarded as an investment.

"F." Derry, Penn.: Speculatively, Greene Copper would be more attractive at prevailing prices than a Union Steel bond. From the standpoint of investment and safety, the bond would have the preference.

"T." Chicago: 1. My preference would be Greene Con., as things stand now. 2. Dominion Copper has recently been selling around 50 cents. Capitalization, \$1,000,000. Par value, \$1.00. It is sold on the curb. 3. Dominion.

"S." New York: I would not sell my American Ice at a loss. While pool-buying may have had much to do with the recent rapid advance, the stock is getting into better condition for a rise, and some of the heaviest holders tell me they expect it to go much higher before the year is out. I would not sacrifice my stock at present therefore.

"B. B." Baltimore, Md.: 1. It is one of the highly speculative industrial propositions regarding which very little is known. I would prefer something with a market value. 2. I do not advise the purchase of the American Palace Car Company's stock. The Pullman's contracts are for long terms, and cover all profitable lines.

"Investor." Pennsylvania: Crucible Steel preferred is as attractive as any of the iron industrials, though the capital is pretty heavy. There is \$25,000,000 each of the common and the preferred. The latter is 7 per cent. cumulative. Dividends were suspended in December, 1903. Since the boom in the iron business earnings have largely increased and the indebtedness been diminished.

"W." Greenwich, O.: 1. The Eagle Copper Company is very highly capitalized for a property that has had so little development work and improvement done upon it. 2. I can get no rating. 3. All stocks of this character must naturally be speculative, for no one can tell what is buried underground. The occasionally large prizes drawn in mining schemes make them attractive to people willing to make ventures of this character. The recent rise in one of the Schwab mines, which had been put on the market at 10 cents a share, although the par value was only \$1, shows how these things sometimes go. If the Schwab mine was put on the market and the stock freely offered for sale, the price would promptly collapse, in my judgment. It was easy to advance it to \$15 because it was in the hands of trustees, and not in the hands of the public.

"B." Manila: 1. I do not believe that the present prices of Erie common and Southern common could be maintained if market influences are very unfavorable. 2. It is impossible to fix a price at which stocks should be a purchase. A drop of ten points would certainly make both attractive. I doubt if such a drop as you mention would come except in case of panic. Erie and Southern common after such a drop would be quite as safe to purchase as Reading was five years ago. The possibilities of neither are as good as those of Reading were then, unless, by favorable combinations with other roads, advantages now unforeseen are given Erie and Southern common. Ontario and Western would be more in the class you seek.

"Swift." Chicago: 1. The spasmodic advances in Colorado Fuel shares seem to be intended to aid in the wider distribution of the bonds, for which the public have had apparently but little use. As the stock was advanced, the bonds were also put up, and a good many of them were unloaded. The property is valuable and has a great earning power. At one time the Steel Trust was anxious to secure control. There is always a possibility that some combination favorable to it may be under way, especially if the boom in the iron and steel industry continues, though I doubt very much if this will be the case. Evidences exist of over-production in certain directions. 2. Vulcan Detinning, paying dividends on the preferred, or Swift & Company's stock, look better as a speculation at this time.

"S." Newark: The Toledo St. Louis and Western 4 per cent. bonds around 84 would yield you your desired income. I think it might be well to divide your investment and put a part of it in Southern Pacific preferred, which will yield you about 6 per cent., and some of it in C. C. and St. L. common, selling around 100 and paying only 4 per cent. at present, but with possibilities and probabilities of an increase. A few shares of Pullman (an 8 per cent. stock which occasionally enjoys an extra dividend, and which ought to have one before long) might prove profitable, and I believe that Standard Oil, under 700, would be more than worth the money. Union Pacific is regarded by many as a fair investment stock, even at prevailing prices, because of the general belief that it will be decidedly advantaged by coming developments.

"J." Goshen, N. Y.: I see no reason, from the expression made at the annual meeting of the American Can Company, to expect an immediate increase of dividends on the preferred. The statement showed that over \$500,000 had been expended in extensions during the past year, and that the earnings for the last nine months of 1905 were over \$2,500,000. The report was regarded so favorably by the stockholders that a vote of thanks to the officers was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting. In reply to a question by a shareholder as to whether the dividends were to be increased, it was stated that it would not be wise to do so until contemplated improvements and extensions had been completed, and that these were being paid for out of current earnings. 2. The outstanding capital of American Can is little over \$41,000,000 preferred and \$41,000,000 common. The dividends are payable quarterly. The last one was paid January 1st.

New York, February 22d, 1906.

JASPER.

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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

CERTAIN sensational newspapers which have made much capital during the past year out of the disclosures in the life-insurance business are apparently determined not to be shunted off the track of sensations so profitable, to themselves, no matter what occurs or how changed the conditions may be; they will keep on barking up the tree, even if all the 'coons have come down and been disposed of. Suspensions, innuendoes, insinuations of continued wrongdoing, intimations of still more damaging disclosures—all these must be indulged in, even if at the expense of truth and often of justice to earnest, honorable, and unselfish men. The idea seems to be that, for the present at least, nothing good, honest, or worthy can come out of the circle of life-insurance interests. It is the principle set forth in the somewhat irreverent characterization of the doctrine of predestination, "You will be d— if you do and d— if you don't." In this line of unjust disparagement we note the sneering comment of one New York journal over the acceptance by ex-President Cleveland of a salaried post as a "re-bate referee" for a combination of life-insurance companies. The plain inference of the comment is that the ex-President is, after all, no better than other men who work for their pockets all the time. If Mr. Cleveland had refused to perform this duty the sneer would doubtless have been forthcoming just the same, only in a different key. Then we would have had something about men of character and influence choosing a life of ease and leisure and refusing to assume their share of public responsibilities. These aspersions upon the conduct and motives of prominent and influential men who are honestly and earnestly endeavoring to remedy the abuses of life insurance and to restore public confidence in the business are petty and contemptible. If they have any effect at all upon the course of things it can only be to discourage and retard the work of reform. Criticism is always easy and often cheap, but it takes wisdom, energy, and devotion to devise and put in force constructive measures. Life insurance has had its needs for the present of destructive criticism; what it needs now is constructive service.

"T." Chicago: The Connecticut General is a well-established company doing a large and profitable business. It seems to be conservatively managed.

"C. R. O." National City, Cal.: 1. The Union Mutual, of Portland, Me., is one of the oldest of the old-line companies. It seems to be economically administered, and its business shows a small, but steady and natural, increase. 2. I see no reason why the propositions cannot be safely carried out. The provisions are not quite as liberal as superficially they appear to be.

"C. G." Providence, R. I.: 1. Proxies sent to Lawson are no better than proxies sent to Wall Street. You can send your proxy to me, if you wish, and I will do the best that possibly can be done. I have proxies in the New York Life from different parties, and expect to attend the annual meeting. 2. The courts have decided that the incontestable clause is legal and binding.

*The Hermit.*

### Mining Notes of Special Interest.

GENERAL MANAGER DWIGHT, of the Greene Consolidated, will greatly reduce the mining cost of the Cananea property by new wrinkles. About 5,000 men are now running 100,000 tons of ore a month and reducing it.

THE WORLD'S record for shaft-sinking has been broken in a Chiricahua, (Ariz.) mine, where in one month the shaft was pushed down 162 feet. The formation is limestone with copper streaks.

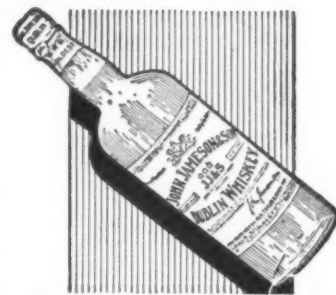
A SYNDICATE of Michigan copper men is now at work in Utah and will undertake a prospecting campaign through Colorado next summer. They believe the latter State is a great copper storehouse.

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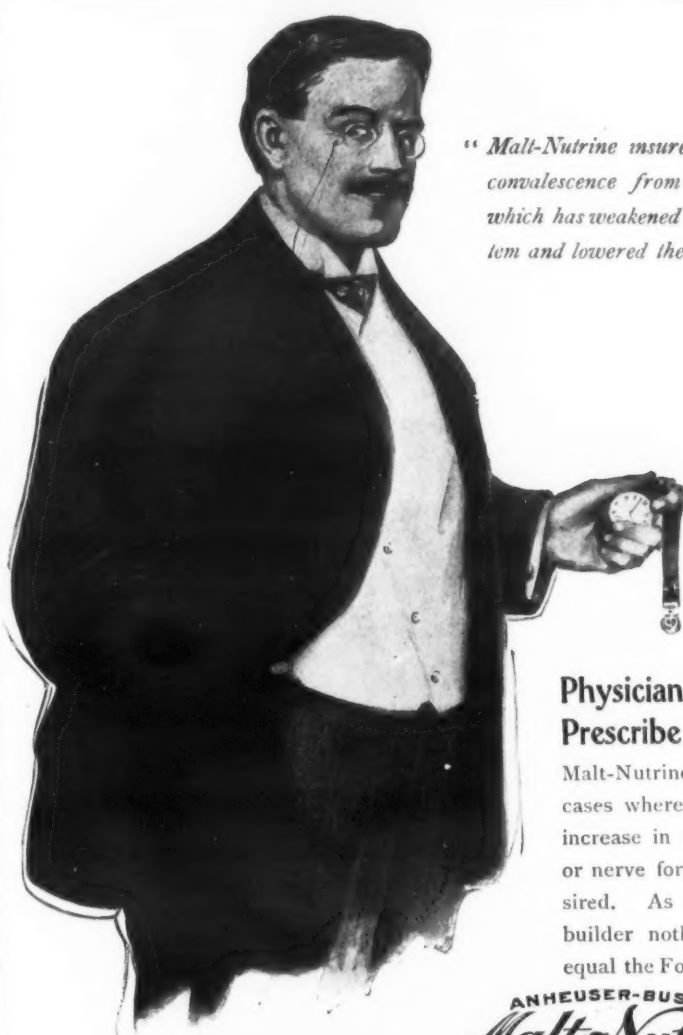
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